1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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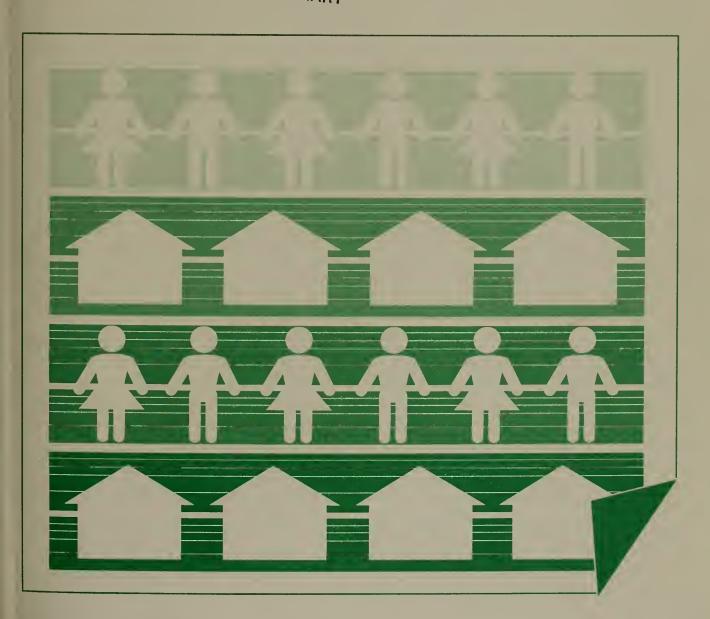


CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Muncie, IN MSA

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Issued May 1993



U.S. Department of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, Secretary John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



Economics and Statistics
Administration
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



Decennial Census

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for Decennial Census
William P. Butz, Associate Director for Demographic Programs
Bryant Benton, Associate Director for Field Operations
Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director for Administration
Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for

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# **HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT**

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#### INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

# HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

#### **TABLE FINDING GUIDE**

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.

For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see expended.

Subject	Total	White	Biack	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Aslan or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Ancestry	18					100	
Class of worker	16						_
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	-7	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.	8, 18	-		24			~
Household type and relationship.	0, 10	2	3	4	5	8	7
					27	29	31
Income In 1989	19	21	23	25	21	۵	31
Industry	18					28	30
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26		-
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to							
epeak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17.	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Rece	8						-
Residence In 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17						-
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18					***	-
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32		~				_
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
		34	36	38	40	42	4
Kitchen facilities	32		-	12	13	14	15
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	'`	19
Mortgage status end selected monthly owner	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
costs	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons in unit		4		12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11		40	42	44
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38			15
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	44
Sewege disposal	32	34	36	38	40		44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, end farm residence (housing units).	32	}					-
Vecancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles aveilable	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	. 38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1						

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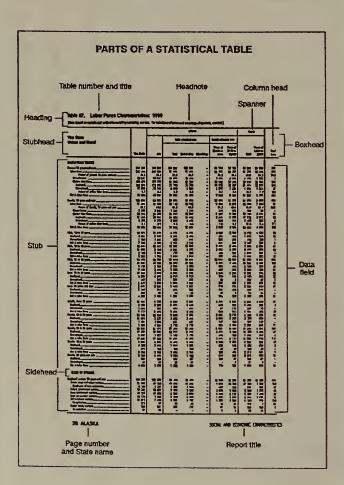
#### HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

#### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

#### Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- · CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- · MA is metropolitan area.
- · MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- · TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.
- · VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

#### **CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES**

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

#### **USER NOTES**

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves

#### **CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES**

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C—**Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E—**Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# **TABLE FINDING GUIDE**

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16						
Class of worker	18						
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16						
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18						
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to							
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8						***
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17						
Work status in 1989		20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18						
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32						
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner						10	45
costs	33	35	37	39	1	43	45 15
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12			15
Persons per room		10	11	12			15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38			44
Rooms	9	10	11	12		1	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38			44
Source of water	32	34	36	38			44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38			44
Tenure	9	10	11	12			15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	1		15
Vacancy characteristics		10	11	12	1		15
Value	_	10	11	12			15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38		· Ł	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38			44
Year structure built	32		36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1				•••	•	

<sup>...</sup> Not applicable for this report.



# **USER NOTES**

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

### ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

#### **GENERAL**

#### **User Note 1**

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### **User Note 2**

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### **User Note 3**

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### **User Note 4**

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### **User Note 5**

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### **User Note 6**

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

#### **User Note 7**

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

#### **User Note 8**

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

#### **User Note 9**

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

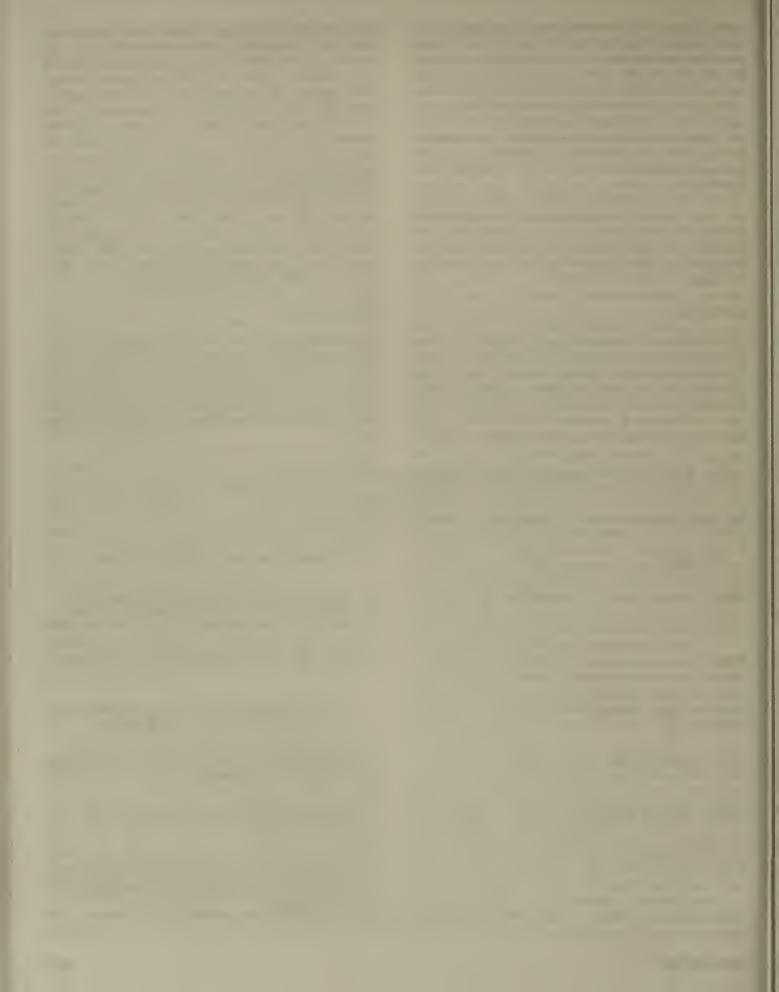
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

#### **User Note 10**

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA		
4	Arizona	59		100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
5	Arkansas		Aguadilla, PR MSA	101	Durlington NC MCA
3	Airaiisas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	All O-1	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
8		00	MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
	Connecticut		Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware		Alexandria, LA MSA		
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL
11	Florida	05	PA-NJ MSA	407	MSA
12	Georgia	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	00	A 18: TV 1401	108	Charleston, WV MSA
			Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho		Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois		Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	la di a a -	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana		Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	lowa				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky		MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
			Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine		Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland		Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	, 5	Aliania, GA IVISA		
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
	Minnesota			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
	Willingsota		Augusta, GA-SC MSA	444	Ohio OA MOA
26	Mississippi		Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
	Missouri		Bakersfield, CA MSA		
	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
	Nebraska				CMSA:
			Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
20	Net Assissand		Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
	Not Assigned		Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
	New Mexico		Bomingham, WW WOW		MSA
	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Olevertend Almen Lennin Oll
35	North Carolina		Billings, MT MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
				4474	CMSA:
	North Dakota		Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
	Ohio		Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	04	Riemarck ND MCA		0.1.1.0.1
	Pennsylvania		Bismarck, ND MSA		Colorado Springs, CO MSA
			Bloomington, IN MSA		Columbia, MO MSA
	Rhode Island		Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
	South Dakota				Columbus, OH MSA
	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,		Corpus Christi, TX MSA
	Texas		MA-NH CMSA:		Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
	TONGS	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	127	Cumberland, WD-VV WOA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
	Virginia		PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
		95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	1236	Tota Worth - Annington, TA FWSA
	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin	931	Jaiem-Gloucester, IVIA FIVISA		Moline, IA-IL MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
	Wyoming		Bremerton, WA MSA		Daytona Beach, FL MSA
	Puerto Rico		Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		•
6/	Not Assigned	98 E	orownsville-mariingen. TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
	Virgin Islands		Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A 132B	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA Denver, CO PMSA	180 181	lowa City, IA MSA Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A 231B	Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183 184	Jackson, TN MSA Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	100	Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143 144	Erie, PA MSA Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
		195 196	Knoxville, TN MSA Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA				New York-Northern New
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		Jersey-Long Island,
147 148	Fayetteville, NC MSA Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		NY-NJ-CT ČMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199 200	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA Lake Charles, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
		201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245B 245C	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA Danbury, CT PMSA
150 151	Flint, MI MSA Florence, AL MSA	202		245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202 203	Lancaster, PA MSA Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA		Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Piorog El MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
156	Fort Pierce, FL MSA Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245H 245I	New York, NY PMSA Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210 211	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA Lima, OH MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	a .=	Newport News, VA MSA
162 163	Glens Falls, NY MSA Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	247 248	Ocala, FL MSA Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
			Les Angeles Ancheim-	250	Olympia, WA MSA
165 166	Great Falls, MT MSA Greeley, CO MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim- Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
	High Point, NC MSA	215C	PMSA Overed Venture CA BMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA		MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
	MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257 258	Pensacola, FL MSA Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	230	Toolia, ie wor
1704	Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-
172A 172B	Bristol, CT PMSA Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA: Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223 224	Mayagüez, PR MSA McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX		PMSA
173	Honolulu, HI MSA		MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria,	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
470	MSA		Pompano Beach, FĹ PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		<b>3</b> -,	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	<b>3</b> 1,	, and 100000, 1 E 1007
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
268		294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
200	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	520	MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMŚA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
	·	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-	52.	5.154 1161116, 141 111671
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	200	Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
	· ·	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
	77 1107		Tabolita, TOTT MOT	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton- Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		Tricinia, ito more
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	000	MC-12 EN TYMO
	MSA			338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA			343	York, PA MSA
	MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
		313	State College, PA MSA		MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

### Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract
9.01 (pt.) 19.01 (pt.)
9.01 (pt.) 9.02
19.01 (pt.)

## Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts far which boundaries ar identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
DELAWARE COUNTY, IN	
9.01	9.01 (pt.) 9.02 (pt.)
9.02	9.02 (pt.) 9.01 (pt.) 19.01



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		0eloware	County			Totols for split tro	cts/8NA's in Oeld	owore County		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 5	Tract 8	Troct 9.01	Tract 13	Troct 16	Troct 17	Troct 20
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	1 018.7 393.3	1 018.7 393.3	59.0 22.8	5.8 2.2	3.7 1.4	8.0 3.1	3.5 1.4	2.3	11.3 4 4	16 3 6.3
AGE  All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 75 to 64 yeors 85 yeors and over 3 ond 4 yeors 3 ond 4 yeors 3 ond 4 yeors	119 659 7 267 7 159 7 373 12 363 14 945 16 592 15 602 12 668 10 537 8 705 4 972 1 476	119 659 7 267 7 159 7 373 12 363 14 945 16 592 15 602 12 668 10 537 8 705 4 972 1 476	71 035 4 228 3 663 3 653 8 695 12 085 9 706 7 681 6 184 5 695 5 392 3 190 8 63 1 662 5 8 716	5 032 390 246 287 348 406 852 608 565 560 493 234 43 146	4 564 236 239 265 242 702 620 596 450 368 402 324 120	6 484 304 340 386 439 733 756 951 746 699 664 361 105	3 670 246 253 236 275 288 587 510 376 338 331 183 47	2 760 234 192 168 236 237 458 325 298 248 225 138 21 93 2 117	1 509 113 123 131 122 109 241 202 160 163 90 53 2	5 289 343 345 329 346 448 910 698 580 480 409 268 113 145
18 yeors and over 21 years and over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Medion  Female Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 85 yeors ond over	93 244 81 148 20 462 18 410 31.4 62 832 3 659 3 485 3 593 6 514 7 582 8 417 8 127 6 487 5 561 5 039 3 262 1 106	93 244 81 148 20 462 18 410 31.4 62 832 3 659 3 485 3 593 6 514 7 582 8 417 8 127 6 487 5 561 5 539 3 262 1 106	57 117 47 062 12 457 11 326 28.0 37 930 2 098 1 819 1 780 4 761 6 181 4 824 4 024 4 024 4 024 3 272 3 118 3 263 2 142 648	3 902 3 682 1 076 952 34.8 2 638 189 122 138 186 201 412 314 289 318 292 151 26	3 699 3 414 1 041 968 34.6 2 479 117 105 117 130 362 322 312 234 216 248 222 94	5 218 4 764 1 518 1 362 38.1 3 471 167 171 175 234 352 409 508 375 382 384 235 79	2 774 2 607 731 667 34.2 1 927 113 119 132 138 143 292 270 201 174 118 33	2 027 1 888 510 470 32.1 1 456 116 111 77 110 115 210 182 156 143 133 89 14	1 067 1 001 214 190 31.0 <b>781</b> 51 60 60 55 65 132 106 88 80 49 33 2	4 041 3 833 1 024 945 33.8 2 710 181 150 144 163 206 439 347 299 259 259 254 176 92
3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors and over 18 years ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors and over 62 years and over Medion Mole Medion oge	51 375 49 856 43 260 12 219 11 112 32.8 56 827 29.9	1 472 51 355 49 856 43 260 12 219 11 112 32.8 56 827 29.9	812 31 835 31 059 25 453 7 702 7 056 29.5 33 105 26.5	2 156 2 082 1 970 645 564 37.1 2 394 32.2	2 121 2 078 1 918 677 636 37.5 2 085 31.5	2 924 2 841 2 587 914 826 39.7 3 013 36.3	1 536 1 485 1 397 438 400 35.7 1 743 32.1	1 126 1 086 1 022 304 279 34.3 1 304 30.1	600 573 543 122 110 31.8 <b>728</b> 30.2	2 201 2 141 2 046 648 600 36.8 2 579 31.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP  All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	11 704	119 659 111 620 45 177 30 186 14 991 11 704 24 240 32 060 3 314 6 829 1 155 6 884	71 035 63 635 27 188 15 982 11 206 8 439 11 831 16 737 2 162 5 717 645 6 755	5 032 4 977 2 158 1 395 763 660 1 049 1 336 223 211 55	4 564 4 379 1 941 1 067 874 652 875 1 069 86 408 175 10	6 484 6 309 2 673 1 745 928 699 1 510 1 577 92 457 157 18	3 670 3 670 1 523 1 029 494 426 773 1 074 155 145	2 760 2 749 1 111 746 365 310 533 881 107 117	1 509 1 509 582 455 127 106 316 527 46 38	5 289 5 021 2 023 1 386 637 527 1 100 1 499 172 227 259 9
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nontamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	15 153 14 214 10 134 5 089 4 944 3 381 532 167 915	2.47 2.97 15 153 14 214 10 134 5 089 4 944 3 381 532 167 915 24	2.34 2.92 <b>9 445</b> 8 979 6 559 3 551 3 450 1 979 327 114 457	2.31 2.87 770 770 561 285 276 169 33 7	2.26 2.90 <b>846</b> 689 492 275 272 157 31 9	2.36 2.82 1 130 994 667 288 279 289 31 7 136	2.41 2.95 561 561 409 200 193 132 15 5	2.47 3.04 384 382 284 156 148 75 16 7	2.59 2.95 145 145 100 39 36 37 6 2	2.48 3.00 790 591 427 211 200 133 23 8 199
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN  Families  With own children under 18 years  Number of own children under 18 years  Married-rouple families  With own children under 18 years  Number of own children under 18 years  Femole householder, no husband present  With own children under 18 years  Number of own children under 18 years	24 232 24 240 10 227 18 511 4 800 2 948	30 186 13 711 24 232 24 240 10 227 18 511 4 800 2 948 4 913	15 982 7 144 12 486 11 831 4 751 8 508 3 441 2 073 3 486	1 395 556 927 1 049 404 698 277 126 194	1 067 450 835 875 360 690 163 79	1 745 705 1 234 1 510 564 1 022 191 123 190	1 029 465 798 773 324 578 209 120 185	746 370 658 533 247 455 175 107	455 224 421 316 123 225 115 87 173	1 386 641 1 135 1 100 488 870 215 119 209
MARITAL STATUS  Moles 15 years and over  Never married Separoted Widowed Divorced  Females 15 years and over  Never morried Now married, except separoted Separoted Widowed Divorced Divorced Divorced Never morried Separoted Separoted Widowed Divorced	15 444 25 042 463 1 008 3 808 52 095 14 818 25 017 662 6 238	45 765 15 444 25 042 463 1 008 3 808 52 095 14 818 25 017 662 6 238 5 360	27 258 11 406 12 352 325 637 2 538 32 233 11 605 12 326 4 158 3 675	1 920 479 1 084 32 59 266 2 189 391 1 088 40 330 340	1 684 582 905 9 60 128 2 140 629 892 11 360 248	2 496 725 1 557 8 58 148 2 958 750 1 562 1 9 379 248	1 372 342 796 16 37 181 1 563 293 790 21 246 213	1 014 281 556 18 30 129 1 152 203 549 35 173 192	532 135 325 3 12 57 610 133 328 11 57 81	2 017 489 1 157 23 66 6 282 2 235 349 1 148 37 411 290

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions af terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]  Census Tract or Block Numbering		lit tracts/8NA's in County—Con.	n Delaware			Muncie ci	ty, Delawore C	ounty		
Area	Troct 21	Troct 24.01	Tract 24.02	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquore miles	12.8 4.9	40.0 15.5	47.5 18.3	.7 .3	1.8 .7	1.1	1 1 4	4.7 1.8	1.4 5	1 3 .5
All persons Under 5 years. 5 to 9 years. 10 to 14 years. 15 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 65 to 74 years. 85 years and over. 85 years and over. 18 years and over. 18 years and over. 19 years and over. 19 years and over. 19 years and over. 20 years and over. 21 years and over. 21 years and over. 3 to 84 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 55 to 64 years. 56 to 74 years. 57 to 84 years. 58 years and over. 59 years and over. 50 years and over. 51 to 19 years. 51 to 19 years. 51 to 19 years. 51 to 19 years. 51 to 14 years.	196 137	5 372 360 374 391 430 352 817 847 639 477 382 216 87 159 4 149 4 003 3 735 911 818 34.5 2 813 168 172 206 213 182 225 222 222 222 222 222 221 251 261 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 27	5 339 394 452 452 391 422 736 914 474 542 320 130 117 120 4 154 3 978 3 742 720 624 35.0 2 716 139 182 228 191 211 319 379 477 477 379 477 477 379 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 4	631 35 23 14 36 107 131 97 76 45 34 29 4 9 557 549 500 89 77 32.0 298 15 12 7 26 52 48 42 32 22 15 24 33 43 45 45 46 47 47 48 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	2 404 208 192 167 233 281 435 278 217 157 122 87 27 92 1 794 1 678 81 126 133 190 140 112 80 70 62 15 45 904 852 77 9181 170 288 3	2 105 166 142 162 157 189 266 240 221 186 227 115 34 61 1 600 1 548 1 436 472 434 34 1 1 190 93 75 90 105 133 133 135 135 195 90 107 138 882 882 882 882 882 208 208 208 355 4	2 727 271 238 186 211 278 488 310 239 212 179 94 21 106 1 994 1 913 3 764 412 362 28 2 1 487 143 123 92 108 166 107 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	4 923 384 243 285 345 394 833 604 552 540 478 222 43 143 3 947 3 806 3 590 1 041 921 34.7 2 580 185 121 138 185 194 404 311 281 304 265 71 2103 2 029 1 920 1 920	2 206 165 102 98 145 450 406 215 165 132 160 132 36 65 1 821 1 783 1 603 403 375 27.6 1 131 81 49 53 69 191 179 95 97 68 116 106 27 33 941 924 839 284 839	3 466 611 757 677 2899 1 8499 3355 246 1611 977 128 1114 444 23 3 201 2 458 33 319 22 2 1 868 156 1 042 1 152 1 152 1 152 1 152 1 152 1 152 1 153 1 154 1 155 1 156 1 156 1 157 1 15
Male	1 430 32.4	<b>2 559</b> 33.0	<b>2 623</b> 34.4	<b>333</b> 32.2	1 <b>204</b> 26 7	<b>915</b> 32 4	1 <b>240</b> 27.6	<b>2 343</b> 32 0	1 <b>075</b> 25 7	1 <b>598</b> 22 5
All persons In households Hauseholds Fornily householder Nanfamily householder Living olane Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	916 290 259 662 1 030 121 69 39	5 372 5 279 2 024 1 553 471 421 1 285 1 708 137 125 93	5 339 5 339 2 024 1 514 510 372 1 357 1 647 104 207	631 565 337 90 247 202 45 90 13 80	2 404 2 347 967 544 423 337 314 745 130 191 24 33	2 105 2 105 862 551 311 284 292 687 179 85	2 727 2 714 1 135 682 453 390 380 910 110 179 -	4 923 4 868 2 102 1 364 738 640 1 021 1 320 221 204 55	2 206 2 205 1 131 391 740 574 221 463 97 293	3 464 3 241 1 389 373 1 016 432 282 326 63 1 81
Persons per househald Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Hauseholder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	370 258 121 119 87 21 4	2.61 3.02 685 601 429 196 194 147 222 3	2.64 3.05 467 467 304 114 106 130 25 8	1.68 2.64 67 63 54 46 43 6 - 3	2 43 3.19 236 236 172 95 91 44 13 7	2 44 3 10 376 376 275 133 129 78 16 7	2 39 3 05 294 294 238 153 152 44 12	2 32 2 88 <b>743</b> 743 541 278 269 162 33 7	1 95 3 00 328 328 274 2 0 204 34 13 7	2 33 2 80 286 296 206 122 18 6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families  With awn children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors With own children under 18 yeors Number af own children under 18 yeors Female hausehalder, no husband present With awn children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	451 803 662 260 460 224 173	1 553 750 1 275 1 285 580 1 033 210 139 205	1 514 705 1 282 1 357 623 1 164 127 73 102	90 43 71 45 13 24 38 26 41	544 307 571 314 157 289 183 127 247	551 243 432 292 99 188 231 131 221	682 384 716 380 181 355 260 180 330	1 364 550 918 1 021 399 690 276 126	391 197 365 221 92 170 140 93	373 135 246 282 101 89 67 27
MARITAL STATUS  Males 15 years and over  Never married  Now married, except separated  Separated  Widowed  Divorced  Females 15 years and over  Never married  Now morried, except separated  Seporated  Widowed  Divarced	1 065 238 676 14 31 106 1 328 243 676 17	1 980 453 1 316 16 39 156 2 267 368 1 318 19 306 256	2 053 507 1 384 10 27 125 2 167 433 1 384 17 165 168	295 151 49 5 4 86 264 91 50 8 35 80	909 399 334 21 23 132 928 281 331 36 114	703 246 307 33 28 89 932 275 306 36 167 148	903 293 399 25 300 156 1 129 322 405 40 178 184	1 875 470 1 055 32 57 261 2 136 385 1 059 39 319 334	893 472 846 27 23 125 948 329 840 25 101 163	1 499 1 000 308 4 19 6 1 764 1 270 306 7

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Muncie city, Delaware County—Con.								
Area	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Troct 11	Tract 12	Troct 13 (pt )	Tract 14	Tract 15
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	3.7 1.4	5.0 1.9	1.3 .5	1.9	3.0 1.2	4.0 1.6	3 4 1 3	1 3	2 9 1 1
AGE  All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 3 and 4 years	4 556 236 239 265 242 702 618 596 450 368 396 324 120	5 148 213 229 265 344 701 590 645 556 608 606 311 80	6 583 50 9 6 4 040 2 220 191 44 10 6 7 7	4 886 140 115 97 384 2 214 497 333 241 247 323 237 58	3 587 237 160 182 250 468 527 471 335 326 327 226 78	2 629 206 206 223 223 175 369 287 245 232 252 158 53	3 670 246 253 236 275 288 587 510 376 338 331 183 47	2 240 160 144 156 151 156 377 275 241 254 203 97 26	3 283 241 188 201 266 276 533 437 354 327 303 130 27 87
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median  Femole Under 5 years 5 to 9 years. 10 to 14 years. 15 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 45 to 54 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 65 to 74 years. 75 to 84 years. 65 to 74 years. 75 to 84 years. 65 to 74 years. 75 to 84 years.	3 776 3 691 3 406 1 035 962 34.6 2 474 117 105 117 130 362 321 312 234 216 244 222 94	4 391 4 268 3 858 1 339 1 204 39.0 2 775 113 116 6 119 192 337 314 353 291 334 349 197 60	6 516 6 508 1 234 7 7 19.7 3 699 19 3 4 2 374 1 191 78 18 6 3 3 3	4 504 4 467 3 483 756 707 22.7 2 501 61 49 186 1 029 234 178 127 147 205 163 48	2 971 2 889 2 654 799 731 34.3 1 952 110 97 94 127 227 264 254 181 174 208 150 66	1 958 1 853 1 734 575 543 32.6 1 494 106 108 107 120 93 207 161 139 131 166 115 41	2 877 2 774 2 607 731 667 34.2 1 927 113 119 132 138 143 292 270 201 174 194 118 33	1 750 1 690 1 590 450 398 34.3 1 235 93 83 77 65 76 213 154 128 144 121 64 17	2 593 2 506 2 330 640 575 34.0 1 699 126 84 85 127 150 261 221 186 174 179 84 22
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Male Median age	49 2 116 2 073 1 913 673 632 37.5 2 082 31.5	44 2 402 2 337 2 105 796 717 40.8 2 373 36.2	3 672 3 668 583 3 19.6 2 884 19.8	301 2 301 2 287 1 790 494 463 22.9 2 385 22.5	36 1 626 1 593 1 469 516 481 37.5 1 635 31.4	1 153 1 096 1 035 390 372 35.3 1 135 29.2	1 536 1 485 1 397 438 400 35.7 1 743 32.1	967 941 896 274 243 36.1 1 005 32.3	1 380 1 342 1 241 378 346 35 8 1 584 32 5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP  All persons	4 556 4 371 1 937 1 064 873 652 873 1 069 85 407 175	5 148 5 058 2 245 1 364 881 660 1 165 1 132 71 445 72 18	6 583 364 174 106 68 46 89 68 2 31 - 6 219	4 886 4 724 2 074 731 1 343 687 582 551 87 1 430	3 587 3 506 1 538 898 640 502 658 918 138 254 81	2 629 2 602 1 090 670 420 395 355 908 173 76 23	3 670 3 670 1 523 1 029 494 426 773 1 074 155 145	2 240 2 240 929 645 284 249 506 672 59 74	3 283 3 283 1 373 923 450 379 681 1 960 1 24 1 45
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 yeors and over In householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	2.26 2.91 840 683 489 275 272 155 30 9	2.25 2.74 997 930 628 273 264 271 25 6	2.09 2.50 7 4 2 2 2 1 1 - 3	2.28 2.67 618 618 458 261 257 142 15 3	2.28 2.91 631 554 405 235 233 118 26 5	2.39 3.14 463 449 349 220 216 75 18 7	2.41 2.95 <b>561</b> 561 409 200 193 132 15 5	2.41 2.92 <b>326</b> 326 240 137 130 70 9 7	2.39 2.91 460 460 347 1184 176 92 14 7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 064 450 835 873 360 690 162 79	1 364 493 854 1 165 374 674 165 105	106 50 64 89 34 44 17 16 20	731 235 391 582 185 326 112 39 49	898 371 610 658 248 427 190 98	670 354 670 355 146 289 280 195 363	1 029 465 798 773 324 578 209 120 185	645 307 508 506 216 365 121 84 128	923 442 700 681 304 491 186 102 159
MARITAL STATUS  Males 15 years and over	627	2 014 638 1 204 8 47 117 2 427 674 1 208 18 8 314 213	2 845 2 667 151 12 1 1 14 3 673 3 517 136 6 3 11	2 217 1 473 612 9 29 94 2 317 1 288 601 10 239 179	1 357 454 695 15 48 145 1 651 380 694 26 315 236	821 295 366 15 31 114 1 173 324 379 47 242 181	1 372 342 796 16 37 181 1 563 293 790 21 246 213	798 180 521 7 25 65 982 155 525 18 158 126	1 249 316 704 27 36 166 1 404 253 704 18 210 219

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]  Census Tract or Block Numbering	Muncie city, Delawore CauntyCan.									
Area	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24 02 (pt.)		
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	2.3 .9	1.1	1.1 .4	3.3 1.3	9.0 3.5	2.4 .9	8 3	.2 .1		
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors	2 760 234 192 168 236 217 458 325 298 248 225 138 21 93 2 117 2 027	218 26 35 30 13 12 45 20 11 6 9 11 - 12 123 119	830 133 53 33 35 276 207 64 16 9 3 1 - 34 607 595 537	4 644 252 286 301 289 234 525 703 607 632 505 267 43 102 3 754 3 626 3 459	4 973 340 328 308 330 426 867 658 545 459 395 232 85 136 3 795 232 85	2 338 203 200 200 188 142 374 298 240 245 158 75 12 85 1 697 1 623	183 18 6 2 11 26 29 21 23 19 20 5 3 5 152 150 141	45 3 2 1 2 4 18 4 5 2 1 1 2 2 3 9 38 38		
21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median  Female  Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 85 years and over	510 470 32.1 <b>1 456</b> 1116 111 77 110 115 210 182 156 143 133 89	22 22 22.3 122 8 22 17 6 8 28 13 3 3 5	9 7 23.0 442 58 33 16 25 151 105 36 10 5 2	1 170 1 029 41.1 2 455 123 132 143 147 108 272 372 320 346 293 170 29	935 860 33.6 <b>2 535</b> 167 140 132 156 197 420 326 284 249 243 151 70	376 329 31.2 1 283 101 87 114 90 94 214 168 123 140 93 50	41 37 33 8 95 10 1 1 7 7 14 14 11 10 9 12 4 3 3	4 4 29.5 32 3 2 - 1 3 3 1D 4 4 1 1 1 2 2		
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years ond over 60 years and over 62 yeors ond over Median Male Median age	46 1 126 1 086 1 022 304 279 34.3 1 304 30.1	4 74 71 66 15 15 25.0 <b>96</b> 17.5	15 333 323 287 5 4 22.6 388 23.3	43 2 028 1 963 1 884 684 607 42 9 2 189 38.4	66 2 063 2 006 1 914 585 540 36 5 <b>2 438</b> 31.0	37 965 929 870 228 205 32.0 1 055 30.0	80 79 74 25 22 38 5 <b>88</b> 32 5	2 27 26 26 4 4 29 8 <b>13</b> 26 8		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP  All persons In households Householder Formily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	2 760 2 749 1 111 746 365 310 533 881 107 117	218 218 75 60 15 14 25 110 5	830 830 338 291 47 40 230 241 5	4 644 4 644 1 902 1 402 500 457 1 270 1 298 92 82	4 973 4 765 1 928 1 310 618 512 1 031 1 419 166 221 199	2 338 2 338 897 691 206 186 467 849 80 45	183 183 100 49 51 45 35 38 	45 45 3 8 23 20 3 8 -		
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 yeors and over In households Householder Nanfamily householder Living alane Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.47 3.04 384 382 284 156 148 75 16 7	2.91 3.33 20 20 14 5 6 - -	2.46 2.64 4 4 3 2 2 1 - -	2.44 2.90 815 815 555 249 245 230 24	2 47 3.00 712 570 413 204 193 127 23 7	2 6 1 3 02 245 245 174 87 85 53 14 4	1 83 2 49 28 28 25 20 9 2	1 45 2 38 4 4 4 4 4 		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families  With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families  With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years  With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	746 370 658 533 247 455 175 107 179	60 45 99 25 17 41 33 27 56	291 169 233 230 111 156 59 57 75	1 402 523 972 1 270 469 885 109 46 77	1 310 607 1 067 1 031 456 804 209 117 207	691 372 670 467 200 354 203 158 290	49 26 31 35 6 21 11 9	8 6 3 2 2 3 5 4 4		
MARITAL STATUS  Males 15 years and over  Never married.  Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced  Females 15 years ond over  Never married Now married. Now morried, except separated Separated Widowed Divarced  Widowed Divarced	1 014 281 556 18 30 129 1 152 203 549 35 173 192	52 15 26 - 1 10 75 18 27 3 8	276 29 235 3 - 9 335 47 237 2 2 47	1 748 333 1 287 6 32 90 2 057 310 1 299 11 287 150	1 901 467 1 085 23 54 272 2 096 337 1 075 37 362 285	751 180 475 9 18 69 981 202 477 13 119	73, 35, 1, 37, 84, 14, 35, 2, 14, 19,	12 § 3 3 		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Delowore County									
Area	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt )	Tract 22	
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquore miles	1.1 .4	-	3.0 1.1	.2 .1	Ξ	10.1 3.9	7.3 2 8	10 4 4.0	163 5 63 1	
AGE  All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 85 yeors ond over	109 6 3 2 3 12 19 4 13 20 15	8   2 2  6	1 336 91 111 121 95 32 166 306 190 91 58 50	-	-	1 291 87 88 101 109 97 196 182 149 157 81 42 2	316 23 17 21 16 22 43 40 35 21 14 36 28	789 47 44 37 43 46 96 89 114 109 83 64	6 294 384 408 471 500 364 878 1 008 906 620 470 230 55	
3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 22 yeors ond over 23 yeors ond over 26 yeors ond over 36 yeors ond over 46 yeors ond over 46 yeors 50 yeors 50 of yeors 50 10 yeors 51 to 19 yeors 52 to 19 yeors 53 to 19 yeors 55 to 44 yeors 55 to 64 yeors	3 96 96 92 35 31 50.3 <b>58</b> 4 1 7 7 8 3 8 14 7 7 5 - 2		40 990 950 906 179 158 36.8 <b>696</b> 54 55 56 42 15 95 155 84 48 35 38 19			39 995 948 890 192 168 32.8 659 43 38 49 57 104 93 85 77 44 24 2	9 253 246 237 89 85 37.8 175 14 10 12 7 7 9 19 21 15 10 11 25 22	23 648 633 604 208 191 44.1 414 27 21 19 17 25 45 47 57 56 44 44 12	145 4 935 4 720 4 459 1 066 932 36.2 3 192 186 197 251 230 159 474 532 447 291 253 131 41 72 2 511	
18 yeors and over 21 yeors and over 60 yeors and over 62 years and over Medion Male Medion oge	53 50 18 15 52.0 51 49.3	5 5 4 4 67.5 3 69.5	504 482 118 109 37.1 <b>640</b> 36.3	-	=	502 477 107 95 34.4 <b>632</b> 31.7	135 132 63 60 41.2 141 34.8	335 321 119 112 45.7 <b>375</b> 42.1	2 423 2 302 579 513 36.6 3 102 36.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fornily householder Nonfornily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	109 109 56 31 25 20 28 16 2 7	8 8 4 3 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 1	1 336 1 251 428 381 47 39 345 445 21 12 85			1 291 1 291 507 395 112 92 291 417 41 35	316 256 95 76 19 15 69 80 6	789 750 309 225 84 73 195 181 41 24 39	6 294 6 229 2 302 1 886 416 362 1 648 1 950 172 157 65	
Persons per household Persons per fomily  Persons 65 years and aver In households  Householder  Vonformily householder Living olone Spause  Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	7	2.00 2.00 6 6 3 3 - 2 1 -	2.92 3.13 133 64 39 15 15 18 6			2.55 2.90 125 125 86 34 31 31 6 2	2.69 3.04 78 21 14 7 7 6 6 1 57	2.43 2.85 164 125 84 34 34 7 - 39	2.71 3.00 <b>755</b> 709 467 181 175 201 26 15 46	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-cauple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female househalder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	9 28 5 8 1	3 - - 2 - - 1 -	381 212 380 345 190 348 26 18			395 179 322 291 106 184 82 60	76 34 68 69 32 66 6 2 2	225 79 133 195 60 106 21 15	1 886 8662 1 458 1 648 723 1 250 183 118	
MARITAL STATUS  Males 15 years and aver	9 29 — 2 5 5 53 6 29 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 2 - - - 5 2 2 2 - 1	482 87 353 - 11 31 531 76 354 1 65 35			480 120 299 3 11 47 535 115 301 8 49 62	116 22 72  12 10 139 12 73  49 5	314 58 201 5 13 37 347 41 199 4 60 43	2 473 557 1 691 20 58 147 2 558 396 1 687 30 247 198	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions af terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder af Delow	vore County—Con.			
Area	Tract 23.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 27
LAND AREA Squore kilometers	78.3 30.2	91.1 35.2	39.2 15.1	<b>47.3</b> 18.2	201.7 77.9	77.1 29.8	76.6 29.6	152.8 59.0
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors. 5 to 9 yeors. 10 to 14 yeors. 15 to 19 yeors. 20 to 24 yeors. 25 to 34 yeors. 35 to 44 yeors. 55 to 46 yeors. 55 to 64 yeors. 55 to 64 yeors. 55 to 65 to 74 yeors. 75 to 84 yeors. 85 yeors and over.	3 458 182 226 249 283 171 434 576 519 420 250 121 27	3 899 230 250 281 287 218 548 632 507 473 301 147 25	5 189 342 368 389 419 326 616 458 362 211 84	5 294 270 392 451 389 418 718 910 743 540 319 128 16	5 537 348 383 396 415 349 806 893 680 478 373 238 178	7 052 484 608 576 526 328 1 000 1 250 997 669 408 162 44	3 054 231 246 248 235 184 446 467 376 281 207 111	4 998 314 352 377 348 293 746 738 639 505 366 230 90
3 and 4 yeors	86 2 749 2 627 2 473 579 503 38.1 1 763 101 114 117 140 91 216 314 256 196 127 75	101 3 078 2 960 2 812 711 622 37.3 1 935 113 109 129 144 87 299 306 241 252 150 86	154 3 997 3 853 3 594 870 781 34.5 2 718 158 171 206 206 168 411 429 310 243 210	118 4 115 3 940 3 705 716 620 35.1 2 684 136 180 228 190 208 369 473 375 277 162 72 14	130 4 321 4 162 3 926 1 023 928 35.8 2 885 179 202 194 200 165 425 457 321 233 209 166 134	194 5 274 5 054 4 786 908 793 35.0 3 600 270 280 269 263 169 525 654 505 337 209 90 29	105 2 285 2 188 2 056 485 426 33.5 1 544 116 119 114 103 93 231 241 189 145 109 71	132 3 894 3 742 3 538 938 840 35.8 2 574 160 169 175 161 1.48 371 378 322 264 4 202 155
16 years and over	43 1 408 1 341 1 273 302 264 38 1 1 695 38.2	52 1 550 1 487 1 424 384 338 38.0 1 964 36.5	71 2 135 2 068 1 936 526 481 35.8 2 471	61 2 111 2 025 1 906 379 325 35 7 <b>2 610</b> 34 5	71 2 266 2 196 2 077 616 576 36 8 <b>2 652</b> 34 8	116 2 735 2 623 2 479 475 418 35 4 3 452 34 6	51 1 179 1 130 1 069 268 238 34 8 1 510 32 2	60 2 041 1 970 1 874 559 508 37 5 2 424 34 1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Iving olone Spouse Child Other relatives Institutianalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3 458 3 458 1 265 1 060 205 187 967 1 078 91	3 899 3 899 1 495 1 177 318 285 1 042 1 176 99 87	5 189 5 096 1 924 1 504 420 376 1 250 1 670 137 115	5 294 5 294 1 993 1 506 487 352 1 354 1 639 104 204	5 537 5 338 2 062 1 539 523 468 1 330 1 700 124 122 73 126	7 052 7 052 2 541 2 104 437 383 1 892 2 404 119 96	3 054 3 054 1 114 870 244 216 761 1 014 84 81	4 998 4 900 1 894 1 447 447 397 1 235 1 553 110 106 95
Persons per household  Persons per family  Persons 65 years and aver  In households  Households  Living alone  Spouse  Other relatives  Nontraditives  Nonrelatives  Institutionalized persons  Other persons in group quorters	2.73 3.02 398 398 258 98 95 115 20 5	2.61 2.97 473 473 315 113 107 138 17 3	2.65 3.03 657 573 404 176 175 145 22 2 84	2 66 3 06 463 463 300 110 102 130 25 8	2 59 3 05 789 703 518 300 295 156 26 3 73	2.78 3 10 614 614 399 147 140 182 24 9	2 74 3 14 340 340 244 113 111 64 111	2 59 3 00 686 594 424 2 203 200 153 14 3 90
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years.	1 060 432 786 967 382 709 70 41 63	1 177 482 864 1 042 405 744 95 55 87	1 504 724 1 244 1 250 564 1 012 199 130 196	1 506 699 1 275 1 354 621 1 161 122 69 98	1 539 715 1 293 1 330 581 1 065 146 98 175	2 104 1 047 1 934 1 892 917 1 724 161 102 169	870 434 792 761 362 664 92 66 119	1 447 662 1 188 1 235 528 962 154 10
MARITAL STATUS  Males 15 years and over	1 370 273 986 5 27 79 1 431 226 987 14 113	1 554 319 1 060 15 31 129 1 584 238 1 057 12 141 136	1 907 436 1 281 15 36 139 2 183 354 1 283 17 292 237	2 041 499 1 381 10 26 125 2 140 425 1 381 17 160 157	2 100 519 1 372 14 54 141 2 310 415 1 374 18 324 179	2 603 488 1 926 13 32 144 2 781 438 1 919 31 179 214	1 134 244 774 13 18 85 1 195 165 7°c 12 115	1 885 406 1 263 25 40 15 2 070 - 304 1 266 28 214 198 -

## Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Deloware Cou	inty	Muncie city, Deloware County			
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Tract 4	Troct 9.02	Tract 12	
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 115 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 85 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over 19 years and over 20 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 30 to 84 years 50 to 64 years 51 to 14 years 51 to 15 years 51 to 15 years 51 to 17 years 51 to 19 years 51 to 19 years 51 to 19 years 51 to 19 years 51 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 56 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 19 years and over 60 years and over	111 232 6 550 6 472 6 655 6 472 6 655 11 369 13 910 15 355 14 652 11 967 10 026 8 192 4 695 1 389 2 640 90 203 87 381 76 133 19 340 17 373 31.9 58 290 3 310 3 135 3 218 5 962 7 041 7 740 7 634 6 108 5 292 4 715 3 086 6 108 5 1049 1 334 47 968 46 624 40 505 11 527 10 470 33.4 52 942 30.3	111 232 6 550 6 472 6 655 11 369 13 910 15 355 14 652 11 967 10 026 8 192 4 695 1 389 2 640 90 203 87 381 76 133 19 340 17 373 31.9 58 290 3 310 3 135 3 218 5 962 7 041 7 740 7 634 6 108 5 292 4 715 3 086 1 049 1 334 47 968 46 624 40 505 11 527 10 470 33.4 52 942 30.3	63 304 3 572 3 042 3 006 7 775 11 112 8 555 6 837 5 561 5 230 4 905 2 928 781 1 381 5 3042 51 697 42 459 11 396 10 344 28.3 33 753 1 781 1 494 4 446 4 244 5 673 4 197 3 589 2 935 2 871 2 955 1 974 585 685 28 704 28 069 22 922 7 044 6 446 30.0 29 551	2 234 194 178 149 165 223 405 257 202 196 160 85 20 78 1 687 1 623 1 504 371 324 29.6 1 199 106 68 81 1127 204 130 118 100 96 60 18 42 921 897 828 226 201 30.6 1 035 28.4	6 010 37 4 4 3 755 2 043 129 21 6 5 6 6 11 5 763 5 756 1 057 6 6 19.7 3 383 13 1 2 2 208 1 092 47 11 4 2 2 3 3 - 3 366 3 366 3 366 3 362 492 3 3 19.6 2 627 19.8	721 54 47 30 36 50 111 70 56 66 64 94 77 28 24 586 569 546 233 227 38.2 447 27 22 13 18 8 31 64 69 69 25 11 383 387 363 181 176 48.1 274 32.4	
All persons In households Householder Family householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household Persons per family Persons of 5 years and over In householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per family Persons per family Persons of 5 years and over In householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nantralitives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	111 232 103 814 42 181 28 275 13 906 10 808 23 259 29 187 2 819 6 368 1 060 6 358 2.47 2.96 14 276 13 393 9 537 4 800 4 665 3 221 489 146 861	111 232 103 814 42 181 28 275 13 906 10 808 23 259 29 187 2 819 6 368 1 060 6 358 2.47 2.96 14 276 13 393 9 537 4 800 4 665 3 221 489 146 861 22	63 304 56 502 24 417 14 249 10 168 7 578 10 977 14 132 1 690 5 286 567 6 235 2.32 2.89 8 614 8 188 5 980 3 266 3 174 1 8 188 5 980 3 174 1 8 188 5 980 4 17 7	2 234 2 228 938 566 372 321 355 708 82 145 6 2.40 3.05 265 265 213 141 140 41	6 010 278 137 81 56 40 68 48 2 23 5 732 2.01 2.46 6 3 2 2 2	721 702 376 166 210 202 95 170 30 31 15 4 1.95 2.99 201 195 170 139 138 19 6 - 6	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN  Fomilies  With awn children under 18 years.  Number of own children under 18 years.  With own children under 18 years.  Number of own children under 18 years.  Female householder, no husband present.  With own children under 18 years.  Number of own children under 18 years.	17 550 4 000	28 275 12 649 22 031 23 220 9 762 17 550 4 000 2 387 3 743	14 249 6 1977 10 517 10 940 4 359 7 697 2 688 1 554 2 398	566 303 546 353 168 323 178 116	81 36 45 67 23 29 14 13	166 93 131 95 39 64 62 48 59	
MARITAL STATUS  Males 15 years and over  Never married. Now married, except separated Separated Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married. Naw married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Divorced	931 3 520 48 627 13 356	42 928 14 151 23 935 391 931 3 520 48 627 13 356 23 956 556 5 819 4 940	24 652 10 197 11 378 254 561 2 262 29 032 10 223 11 400 3 757 3 283	779 231 369 20 26 133 934 212 376 33 156	2 598 2 466 1111 8 1 12 3 367 3 245 104 6 3 3 9	205 59 97 4 10 35 385 70 103 8 8 123 81	

# Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Deloware Coun	ty	Muncie city, Delaware County			
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatof	Muncie city	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 12	
All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 18 yeors and over 18 yeors and over 21 yeors and over 21 yeors and over 21 yeors and over 3 over seed over	7 167 627 603 617 823 834 1 006 783 585 456 491 260 82 262 5 191 4 949 4 265 1 058 978 25.8 3 930 312 318 312 318 312 318 312 318 312 318 325 470 439 566 406 321 241 310 168 54 124 2 907 2 768 2 384 657 610 26.9 3 237	7 167 627 603 617 823 834 1 006 783 585 456 491 260 82 262 5 191 4 949 4 265 1 058 978 25.8 3 930 312 318 325 470 439 566 6406 321 241 310 168 54 124 2 907 2 768 2 384 657 610 26.9	Muncie Gfy   6 774   580   554   552   789   961   729   552   428   475   247   4 937   4 041   1015   939   25.9   3 723   285   302   308   453   417   539   378   301   228   229   162   51   113   2763   2 632   2 257   632   586   269   3 051   247	1 763 126 117 142 141 143 202 210 189 154 211 99 29 46 1 347 1 300 1 206 420 391 35.3 992 69 64 81 77 78 99 116 110 84 134 62 18 25 763 736 684 261 243 36.9 771 33.8	428 68 555 29 37 51 73 44 31 14 17 8 1 26 266 253 227 27 261 33 32 22 7 261 33 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 1 22 38 53 32 21 1 22 38 53 32 21 1 22 38 53 32 21 1 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 21 22 38 53 32 21 22 38 53 32 21 21 22 38 55 30 77 7 7 7 7 7 10 168 161 143 21 19 23 4 167 21 11	1 873 148 154 188 182 122 253 216 184 164 158 79 25 68 1 351 1 267 1 173 342 316 30.9 1 025 76 84 90 101 60 140 122 102 88 100 46 16 32 757 707 661 209 186 32.9 848 29.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP  All persans In households Householder Fomily householder Living olane Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters  Persons per family Persons per formily Persons of years and over In householder Living olane Spouse Other relatives Other persons in group quarters  Persons per family Persons per formily Persons of years and over In householder Living olane Spouse Other relatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Institutionolized persans Other persons in group quarters	823 763 2 515 441 346 94 372 2.53 3.21 833	2.53 3.21 833 777 570 278 270 154 34	6 774 6 331 2 510 1 559 951 804 706 2 346 435 334 77 366 2 51 3 21 801 761 561 276 268 148 33 19	1 763 1 763 1 763 727 466 261 243 239 582 164 51  2 43 3 11 339 339 248 117 113 69 15	428 422 178 99 79 67 15 177 21 31 6 2 29 3 00 26 26 23 12 12 12 13 1- 6	1 873 1 865 706 498 208 192 254 719 143 43 8 8 - 261 3 9 262 254 179 8 78 78	
Families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors With awn children under 18 yeors With awn children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 893 823 358 733 761 533	923 1 893 <b>823</b> 358 733 <b>761</b> 533	1 559 850 1 745 758 319 6522 725 499 1 037	466 190 352 248 75 146 198 107	99 70 146 16 6 15 79 62 126	498, 256, 52, 258, 105, 217, 214, 144, 294,	
MARITAL STATUS  Males 15 years and over	1 0.69 890 60 70 2 975 1 268 819 103	1 069 890 60 70 256 2 975 1 268 819 103 398	2 230 1 030 821 60 69 250 2 828 1 213 761 99 384 371	600 213 263 30 23 71 778 239 250 27 147	101 55 18 3 4 21 175 103 18 7 21 26	608 23 267 1 2 78 775 25 270 38 8 8	

# Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelaware County			
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie cit		
AGE					
All persons	641 37	<b>641</b> 37	<b>50</b> 3		
5 ta 9 yeors	34 40	34 40	2		
15 to 19 years	72	72	6		
20 ta 24 yeors 25 to 34 years	106 142	106 142	11-		
35 to 44 years	108	108 51	7 2		
55 to 64 years	30 10	30 10	1		
65 to 74 years	8	8			
85 years and over	3	3 17	1		
3 ond 4 years	521	521	41		
18 years and over	503 426	503 426	39 32		
60 years and over	31 28	31 28	2 2		
52 years and over	27.0	27.0	25.		
Female	322	<b>322</b> 12	<b>24</b>		
Under 5 years5 ta 9 years	12	14			
10 to 14 years	18   32	18 32	1 2		
20 to 24 years	58 71	58 71	5		
35 to 44 yeors	58	58	3		
45 to 54 years55 to 64 years	31	31 19	1		
65 ta 74 years	5 3	5 3			
85 years ond over	ĭ	ĭ			
3 and 4 years16 years and over	5 273	5 273	21		
18 years and over	267	267	20		
21 years and over60 years and over	226	226 16	16		
62 years and over	14 28.7	14 28.7	1 26.		
Mole	319 25.4	319 25.4	<b>25</b> 23.		
All persons In households Householder Family householder Uning olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonferolives	641 546 168 117 51 29 148 156 19	641 546 168 117 51 29 148 156 19	50 40 12 8 4 2 10 11 1		
Institutionalized personsOther persons in group quorters	95	95	9		
Persons per hausehold	2.73	2.73	2 6 3 1		
Persons per fomily	3.10	3.10 <b>21</b>	3 l		
In hauseholds	21	21	1		
Nanfomily hauseholder	5	5			
Living aloneSpause	3 2	3 2			
Other relativesNanrelatives	12 5 3 2 5 2	12 5 3 2 5 2			
Institutionalized personsOther persons in group quarters	-	Ē			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	-	~			
Fomilies	117	117	8		
With own children under 18 years	70 131	70 131			
Married-couple families With own children under 18 years	102	102	-		
Number of own children under 18 years	116	60 116	8		
Femole householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	13 9 12	13 9 12	1		
MARITAL STATUS	12	.2			
Males 15 years and over	252	252	20		
Never married Now married, except separated	116 124	116 124	10		
SeparotedWidawed	4 2	4 2			
Oivarced	6	6			
Females 15 years and over	278 101	<b>278</b> 101	21		
Naw married, except separated	159	159	11		
Separated	- 6	6			
WidowedOivorced	12	6 12			

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelaware Co	ounty
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie city
AGE			
All persons	853	853	62
Inder 5 years 5 to 9 years	74	74 70	5 5
0 ta 14 years 5 ta 19 years	76 125	76 125	4 10
20 to 24 years	131	131	10
25 to 34 years	131	131 101	9.
45 ta 54 years 55 to 64 years	62 40	62 40	4 2
55 to 74 years	25	25	2
75 ta 84 years	15	15 3	1
3 and 4 years	32	32	2
16 years and aver	621 596	621 596	46 45
21 years and over	461 66	461 66	33 5
50 years and aver52 years and over	55	55	4
Median	22.4	22.4	21.
Femole	<b>421</b> 35	<b>421</b> 35	<b>30</b> 2
5 to 9 yéars	25 40	25 40	]; ];
15 ta 19 years	64	64	5
20 to 24 years	66 60	66 60	5 4
35 ta 44 years	54	54	4 2 1 1
45 ta 54 years55 ta 64 years	30 22	30 22	
65 ta 74 years 75 ta 84 years	15	15 8	1
35 years and over	2	2	
3 and 4 years	16	16	1
16 years and aver	318 307	318 307	23 22
21 years and over	230	230 38	15 2
62 years and aver	33	33	2
Median Mole	22.5 <b>432</b>	22.5 <b>432</b>	21. <b>32</b>
Median age	22.3	22.3	22.
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	853	853	62
In hausehalds Hausehalder	761 245	761 245	53 18
Family hauseholder	175	175 70	117
Nanfamily hausehalder Living alane	48	48	4
Spause Child	130	130 268	8 18
Other relatives	28 90	28 90	1
Nanrelatives	1 1	1	6
Other persons in group quarters	91	91	9
Persons per hausehald	2.77 3.22	2.77 3.22	2.6° 3.2
Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In hausehalds	43	43	3
In householder	43   31	43 31	3 2
Hausehalder Nonfamily hausehalder	15	15	į
Living aloneSpause	14 9	14	
SpauseOther relatives	14 9 2		
SpauseOther relatives	14 9 2 1	9 2 1	3 2 1 1
Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives	14 9 2 1 - -		
Spouse	-	9 2 1 - -	
Spause	175	9 2 1 - -	11
Spause	175 99 230	9 2 1 - - - 175 99 230	11 6 16
Spause	175 99 230	9 2 1 - - - 175 99 230 130 73	11 6 16
Spause	175 99 230 130 73 169	9 2 1 - - - 175 99 230 130 73 169	11 6 16 9
Spause Sp	175 99 230	9 2 1 - - - 175 99 230 130 73	11
Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters  FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN  Families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Morried-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23	9 2 1 - - - 175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23	11
Spause South Spause Spa	175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 56	9 2 1 1	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Spause South Spause Spa	175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 56	9 2 1 1	11 6 16 5 5 5 1 1 1 2 2 3
Spause	175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 25 56	9 2 1 1 175 99 230 130 130 139 33 56 312 137 146 6	11 6 16 5 5 5 1 1 1 2 2 3
Spause	175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 56	9 2 1 1 175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 56 312 137 146 6 4	11 6 18 9 5 11 12 1 2 2 4 11 10
Spause Source So	175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 56 312 137 146 6 4	9 2 1 1 175 99 230 130 130 139 33 56 312 137 146 6	11 6 16 5 5 11 1 2 2 24 11 10
Spause	312 137 146 6 4 19 321 141	9 2 1 1 175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 56 56 312 137 146 6 4 4 19 321 141	11 6 18 9 5 11 12 13 22 14 11 10
Spause Source So	175 99 230 130 73 169 33 23 23 137 146 6 4 19	9 2 1 1	11 6 16

# Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oeloware C	ounty
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
AGE			
All persons	110 733 6 509	110 733 6 509	6 <b>2 964</b> 3 546
Under 5 years5 to 9 years	6 430	6 430	3 017
10 to 14 years	6 611	6 611 11 306	2 984 7 724
20 to 24 years	13 845 15 279	13 845 15 279	11 057 8 503
25 to 34 years	14 586	14 586	6 798
45 to 54 yeors55 to 64 yeors	11 933 9 996	11 933 9 996	5 541 5 210
65 to 74 yeors	8 168 4 684	8 168 4 684	4 886 2 919
85 yeors and over	1 386	1 386	779
3 and 4 yeors	2 622 89 838	2 622 89 838	1 371 52 778
18 years and over	87 029	87 029	51 442
21 yeors and over60 yeors and over	75 848 19 285	75 848 19 285	42 263 11 353
62 years ond over	17 326 31.9	17 326 31.9	10 308 28.4
Female	58 035	58 035	33 584
Under 5 yeors	3 287	3 287	1 765
5 to 9 yeors	3 117 3 199	3 117 3 199	1 482 1 438
15 to 19 years	5 932 7 006	5 932 7 006	4 218 5 645
25 to 34 yeors	7 705	7 705	4 175
35 to 44 yeors	7 596 6 091	7 596 6 091	3 569 2 926
55 to 64 years65 to 74 years	5 275 4 700	5 275 4 700	2 860 2 944
75 ta 84 yeors	3 080	3 080	1 969
85 years and over	1 047	1 047	593
16 years and over	1 323 47 776	1 323 47 776	677 28 571
18 years and over	46 437 40 353	46 437 40 353	27 941 22 825
60 years and aver	11 493	11 493	7 020
62 years and over Median	10 439 33.4	10 439 33.4	6 424 30.1
Mole	52 698 30.4	<b>52</b> 6 <b>98</b> 30.4	<b>29 380</b> 26.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	110 733 103 355	110 733 103 355	6 <b>2 964</b> 56 202
HouseholderFamily householder	42 031 28 173	42 031 28 173	24 313 14 186
Nontamily householder	13 858	13 858	10 127
Living oloneSpouse	10 773 23 173	10 773 23 173	7 550 10 923
Child Other relatives	29 024 2 808	29 024 2 808	14 034 1 684
Nonrelotives	6 319	6 319	5 248
Institutionalized personsOther persons in group quarters	1 060 6 318	1 060 6 318	567 6 195
Persons per household	2.46	2.46	2.32
Persons per fomily	2.96	2.96	2.89
Persons 65 years and overin households	14 238 13 355	14 238 13 355	8 584 8 158
Householder Nanfamily householder	9 509 4 786	9 509 4 786	5 958 3 254
Living olone	4 652	4 652 3 213	3 163
SpouseOther relatives	3 213 488	3 213 488	1 822 285
Nonrelatives	145 861	145 861	93 417
Other persons in graup quorters	22	22	9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Fomilies	28 173	28 173	14 186
With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	12 593 21 896	12 593	6 162
Morried-couple families	23 141	21 896 <b>23 141</b> 9 720	10 438 <b>10 888</b>
With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	9 720 17 441	9 720 17 441	4 331 7 631
Femole householder, na husband present With awn children under 18 yeors	3 981 2 375	3 981	<b>2</b> 6 <b>78</b> 1 547
Number of own children under 18 years	3 720	2 375 3 720	2 385
MARITAL STATUS			
Moles 15 years and over	42 751	42 751	24 518
Never marriedNaw morried, except separated	14 075 23 846	14 075 23 846	10 134 11 316
SeparotedWidowed	391 927	391 927	254
Uivarced	3 512	3 512	557 2 257
Femoles 15 years ond over	48 432	48 432	28 899
	13 276	13 276	10 159
Now married, except separated	23 875	23 875	11 351
Now married, except separated Separated Widowed	23 875 553 5 802	23 875 553 5 802	11 351 367 3 745

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

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[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see fext]													
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelaware Caunty	County				Tatals for	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Delaware Caunty	in Delaware Caunt				
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
RACE													
White All persons Black American Indian, Eskina, or Aleut	119 659 111 232 7 167 274 268	119 659 111 232 7 167 274 268	71 035 63 304 6 774 186	<b>5 032</b> 4 959 959 13 34 13	<b>4</b> 564 4 394 132 6	6 484 6 226 152 7	3 670 3 411 229 7	2 760 2 717 30 6	1 509 1 372 129 -	<b>5 289</b> 5 129 126 18	3 127 2 831 259 13	5 372 5 331 14 8	5 339 5 202 84 84 8 84
Eskimo Ageut Asian or Pacific Islander Asian ar Pacific Islander Filmes Filmes	641 615 165 74		6 501 481 145 53	77 12	- 27 27 9 5	87 1 1 87 24 8 8	115014	110004	110011	1150-4	115018	· · · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 2 3 3 3 5 6 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Asion Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambadian	4 <u>0</u> 22		28 8 ° –	-44v1	- 900 1	۱ م <b>ه</b> گی	1111	11111	111	1811	- m I I I	0 I <b>0</b> I I	-=~-1
Hrnang Loation Thai Other Asian Poofic Islander Howiiian	286233	23 1 26 26 10	- 62 22 2	11-1-1	111-11	<u>         </u>	11104	11111	11111	111	1116	111170	1140
Samoon Gunmaion Other Pacific Islander Other race	345		770	- 1 1 00	11150	2	2112		1110	-111%	-1115		-1110
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Hispanic arigin (of any race) Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Cub	119 659 853 863 73 73 19 118 806	119 659 853 460 73 73 19 118 806	71 035 625 325 52 52 17 70 410	\$ 032 35 20 20 1 1 4 997	<b>♦ 564</b> 100 100 23 4 543	6 484 49 23 23 4 4 4 6 435	3 670 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 760 23 15 15 - - 2 737	1 509 19 14 14 1 290	\$ 289 26 6 6 - - 5 20 5 26	3 12 1 4 4 4 5 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1	5 372 1 18 1 15 1 5 3 3 3 3 4 5	5 339 34 20 20 10 1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
White White Hapame origin Not of Hispanic origin Block	119 659 111 232 110 733 7 167	119 659 111 232 499 110 733	71 035 63 304 62 964 6 774	<b>5 032</b> 4 4 959 34 33	<b>4 564</b> 4 394 16 132	6 484 6 226 30 30 6 196 152	3 670 3 411 3 404 229	2 760 2 717 2 696 30	1 372 1 372 1 361 1 361	<b>5 289 5 129 5 110 5 110</b>	3 127 2 831 2 827 2 559	5 372 5 331 5 313 14	5 202 5 180 5 180
Hispanic origin American Indian, Eximo, or Aleut Hispanic origin Aspanic origin Aspanic origin Aspanic origin	7 113 274 21 21	7	6 729 186 15	1 ¥ 50 m 5	200	152	229	-6,014	124	1 <b>26</b> 18 18	259 13 5	14010	- 883
Asian or Pocific Islander Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			8-7-	22 22	83 84 1 13 8 5 1	= '=2	-0 I O	0104	20-64	2= 1=5	°6   6	. જુ <sub>ભ</sub> જુ ૦
Hispanic arigin Nat of Hispanic origin	255		202.98	o ∞ 1	n 04 69	!=-	:~ <u>2</u>	·- ı		o <b>v</b> o 1	ັດເຜ		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		While Block American Indian Eskima, or Aleut American Indian Eskima, or Aleut Eskima Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Asian Indian Action Indian Action Indian Action Indian Action Indian Action Indian Action Indian Indian Action Indian Actio	Hspanic arigin (of any race) Mexicon Perform Cuban
	Tract 1 Tract 2	2000 2000	631 2 404 10 21 4 16 16
	Tract 3	2 108 1 709 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 09 7 7 1 1 0
	Tract 4	2227 428 428 28 28 28 1	2 727 34 39 2 2
	Troct 5 (pt.)	44 880 850 850 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 86	4 923 35 20 1 1
N	Troct 6	8-88-00-1-00-4-4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	2 206 27 14 6
Muncie city, Oelaware Caunty	Tract 7	60 487 	<b>3</b> 466 34 8 16 8
ware Caur	Troct 8 (pt.)	4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	<b>4</b> 22 2 3 0 2 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

Census Tract or Block Numberina						M	Muncie city, Oelaware Caunty	ware Caunty						
Area	Tract 1	Tract 2	Troct 3	Tract 4	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6	Tract 7	Troct 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)
Mine Blancons All persons All persons All persons All persons American Indian Eskima and Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Filipia Combadian Compadian Hunong Leation Combadian Hunong Leation Combadian Hunong Leation Combadian Asian Pacific Islander Hunong Leation Combadian Hunong Leation Their Asian Pacific Islander Hunong Leation Compadian Combadian Governance Governance Compadian Combadian Combadian Combadian Combadian Combadian Combadian Compadian Combadian Com	£ 68 6 28 4 4 1 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4088 488444   188841	2 1 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<b>44</b> 8880 8133 84 850 86 86 87 88	2- 080 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	80.00	4 4 8862 8862 6 4 4 1 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8008 8008 8008 8008 8008 8008 8008 800	44 846- 6-6- 6-6- 6-6- 6-6- 6-6- 6-6- 6-	88.67 88.67 88.64 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	2 6.29 - 87.23 - 7 7 - 7 7	24 67 24 67 27 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Hispanic arigin (of any race) Mexicon Mexicon Cuberto Ricon Cuber Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	631 10 10 10 10 62 63	2 404 21 21 16 1 1 2 383	2 105 9 7 7 7 7 2 096	2 727 S4 39 39 2 2 13 2 2 54	4 933 35 35 36 4 4 888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 206 27 27 14 14 6	34 4 5 5 4 32 4 32 4 32 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4 556 10 10 3 2 4 535 4 535	<b>5</b> 148 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	6 583 100 100 15 15 6 483 6 483	4 886 46 46 22 22 1 23 4 840	<b>3</b> 587 36 26 1 1 2 26 3 551 3	2 629 31 15 15 - 16 2 598	8 674 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
White All persons  White Conditions organ  Not of Hispanic organ  Hispanic organ  Annot of Hispanic organ  Hispanic organ  Hispanic organ  Asson or Pacific Islander  Hispanic organ  Other rare  Hispanic organ  Not of Hispanic organ  Wot of Hispanic organ  Most of Hispanic organ  Not of Hispanic organ  Not of Hispanic organ  Not of Hispanic organ	55.4 55.4 6.2 6.2 6.2 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4	20 - 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	2 105 320 320 1 319 1 758 1 758 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 727 2 234 2 231 2 211 4 28 2 8 2 8 2 8 3 3 2 5 2 5 2 7 2 7 2 8 3 3 2 2 5 2 7 2 8 3 3 2 2 7 2 7 3 7 2 7 3 7 3 7 5	4 9850 8850 8850 8850 8850 8850 8850 8850	2 206 1 1991 1 977 1 190 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 1	3 295 6 8 8 295 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4 556 4 3386 132 132 129 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8	5 148 4 942 4 915 126 126 7 7 7 4 8 8 8 8	6 583 0 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0	4 4 6 7 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 629 721 1 721 1 873 1 857 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 670 3 411 3 404 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

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[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Wu	Muncie city, Oelaware Caunty—Can	e County—Con.						Remainder of Delaware County	aware County	
Area	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	2 240 2 184 50	3 214 3 214	2 717 2 717 30	218 153	830 679 679	<b>4 644</b> 4 452 130	4 973 4 821 120	2 338 2 079 2 38	180 180	<b>1</b> 9 v	<b>60</b> 1	<b>∞</b> ∞	1 336 1 284 264	1 1 1
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	3 1 1	3	300	311	3 <b></b> 1	2001	;cc '	, ww	ı—— I	) I I I	1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1
Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	m m	1186	1 1 40 40	1 1 1 1	1 1 % 55	33.	1 10-00	1=2		1 1 1	111	111	22.	111
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Japanese Asian Indian Korean	111	ı ı <del>-</del>	111	1 1 1	- 0.5	n • o • o	2 - 2	- ന I	111	F 1 1	111	111	-=-	
Vietnamese Cambadian Cambadian	1 1 1	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	m I I	- 1 1	1 1 1	111	111	111	111		1 1 1	
Loojan	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-	1 1	1 1	1.14	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1
Other AsianPocific Islander	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	12	- 1	·	. – a	1 1	1 E	1 1	• •		
Hawaiian	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	! 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	
Guarnanian Other Pacific Islander	ıla	1.15	11-	110	+ 1 ½	1 12	114	114	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	117	1 1 1
Other race	'n	4	-	7	2	2	0	7	•				•	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 240 13	3 283	2 760 23	218	830 29	<b>4</b> <b>3</b> 22 22	4 973 26 26	2 338	<b></b>	<b>3</b> 1 1	<u>6</u> ' '	e0	1 336 6 3	1 1 1
Puerd Rican Cuban Cuban Cuban Not of Hisonic origin	2 227	3 7 3 265	2 737	210	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	4 622	20 20 4 947	2 331	2   1   8	1115	111601	11100	1 330	1111
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
White White Hisponic origin Hi	2 240 2 184 2 176 50	3 214 3 214 3 200 62	2 760 2 717 2 117 2 696 30	218 153 152 152 63	830 679 655 69	<b>4</b> 4 452 4 440 130	<b>4 973 4 821 19 4 802 120</b>	2 338 2 079 2 076 2 076 238	183 177 2	<b>3</b> 0 100	<b>60</b> 1 601	∞ ∞ 1 ∞ 1	1 336 1 284 1 281 26	
Hispanic origin	18,1	62 -	23 6	- 58 s	1 69 -	130	120 17	238	- 5 -	1501	1 1 1		· 8 · ·	
Hispanic origin  Not of Hispanic origin  Asign or Pacific Islander	I I M (	2 - 2	0.01	111	1-%	37	1 2 6 -	. s =	- 1	1 1 1	1 1		22	1 1 1
Hispanic origin	7-6	164	1 %-	1 1 8	1 % 52	37 16	- & 40	1=5	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	22 4	111
Not of Hispanic arigin	om 1	41	- 1	1 2	51	0.9	<b>v</b> 1	4-	1-1	11	1 1	1 1	- 3	1 1

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

[For definitions af terms and meanings of symbals, see text]													
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder o	Remainder of Delaware County—Con.	-Con.					
Area	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23.01	Troct 23.02	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 27
White  All persons White Shock American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Chinese Filipina Asian Indian Chinese Asian Indian Chinese Filipina Chinese Asian Indian Chinese Cambadian Charle Asian Chine Asian Ch		20 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	6891111-11-11-11-11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	7.82 2.32 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	%C000011800}111-111111110	888 151 20 7	აი 820 \$406 დდ     გზაგი∟	823 1986 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	7	800 400 400 400	44 90 80 400   100   01   01   11   10   10   10
HISPANIC ORIGIN  All persons Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexican Duerto Ricon Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin  RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	111111	1 291 1 1 6 6 6 7 2 2 5 1 280	<b>316</b> 316	789 7 6 6 1 1 782	6 294 11 11 11 6 280	3 458 21 10 10 4 4 3 437	3 875	5 189 15 12 12 5 174	<b>5 294</b> 34 34 20 20 10 11 15	5 537 29 19 19 10 5 508	7 052 29 16 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 0 8	8 054 1 1 1 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4 998 23 23 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
White Hisponic arigin Not of Hisponic arigin Hisponic arigin Not of Hisponic arigin An of Policy Islander Hisponic arigin Other race Hisponic arigin Not of Hisponic arigin Not of Hisponic arigin	11111111111111111	1 291 1 201 1 200 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	789 752 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 753	6 238 6 238 6 238 6 238 3 5 1 2 1 7 7 7 7 7	3 458 3 428 3 428 3 405 22 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	88 88 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5 189 5 151 5 152 5 151 7 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 294 5 162 6 162 7 0 7 0 8 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3	5 537 6 486 7 486 7 17 1 13 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 052 6 897 6 88 6 7 88 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8	88 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9998 978 9520 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oeloware	County			Totals for split tra	cts/8NA's in Delo	ware County		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 5	Troct 8	Troct 9.01	Troct 13	Tract 16	Troct 17	Troct 20
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF	48 793	48 793	29 828	2 340	2 043	2 797	1 697	1 212	609	2 166
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White Block Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander	45 177 30 193 66.8 28 876 1 159 66 63	45 177 30 193 66.8 28 876 1 159 66 63	27 188 15 626 57.5 14 426 1 102 38 38	2 158 1 445 67.0 1 439 4	1 941 1 185 61.1 1 168 10 1	2 673 1 858 69.5 1 822 18 1	1 523 1 095 71.9 1 045 46 3	1 111 700 63.0 695 4 -	582 366 62 9 365 -	2 023 1 523 75.3 1 492 22 7
Other roce Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units White Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Other roce	124 28 785 14 984 13 305 1 477 51 105	29 124 28 785 14 984 13 305 1 477 51 105 46	22 81 14 371 11 562 9 991 1 408 38 88 37	1 4 1 436 713 698 7 4 4	1 164 756 712 41 1 2	11 1 815 815 771 36 2 6	1 042 428 394 28 1 3	4 691 411 398 8 3 2	3 363 216 176 39 -	1 485 500 483 13 2
Hisponic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	121 13 246	121 13 246	100 9 942	5 695	710 710	9 765	1 394	3 396	5 172	482 482
VACANCY STATUS  Vocont housing units	479 1 140 372 202 2 1 421	3 616 479 1 140 372 202 2 1 421 173	2 640 282 927 253 101  1 077 159	182 24 44 44 3 - - 67 9	102 18 39 14 9 - 22	124 48 24 22 18 -	174 20 48 12 5 - 89	101 13 20 19 2  47 5	27 1 17 - 2 - 7	143 27 42 18 10 - 46 1
ROOMS  1 room	1 156 4 240 10 027 12 952 10 044 5 239 4 851 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.7	284 1 156 4 240 10 027 12 952 10 044 5 239 4 851 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.7	242 936 3 560 7 134 8 303 5 276 2 383 1 994 4.9 5.0 4.9 5.4	2 99 212 758 734 369 112 54 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.9	8 60 190 351 535 445 217 237 5.3 5.4 5.3 5.9 4.1	21 55 201 355 567 628 461 509 5.8 5.9 5.8 4.1	4 17 119 537 582 283 107 48 4.8 4.9 4.8	4 16 89 324 435 215 89 40 4.9 5.0 4.9 5.1	1 9 46 143 197 140 45 28 5.0 5.1 5.1 5.3 4.6	3 13 142 760 712 357 120 59 4 7 4 9 4.8 4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1, detoched 1, ottached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer	35 000 647 2 609 2 285 2 2141 1 761 840 2 282 2 868	35 000 647 2 609 2 285 2 141 1 761 840 282 2 868	19 460 446 2 102 1 980 1 755 1 463 840 138	1 586 12 104 76 73 14 - - 456	1 489 22 121 60 143 171 25 - 2	2 008 65 41 92 237 251 82 - 4	1 352 10 59 49 15 - - - 191 21	1 012 30 85 30 4 - - - 40	415 5 6 89 28 12 - - 44 10	1 497 38 50 62 13 3 - - 487 16
OtherOccupied housing units		360 <b>45 177</b>	258 <b>27</b> 188	19 2 158	1 941	2 673	1 523	1 111	582	2 023
PERSONS IN UNIT  1 persons	15 428 8 063 6 585 2 367 1 030 2.21 2.27	11 704 15 428 8 063 6 585 2 367 1 030 2.21 2.27 2.03	8 439 9 021 4 523 3 360 1 245 600 2.07 2.12 1.97	660 746 375 243 98 36 2.06 2.06	652 640 302 228 93 26 2.00 2.16 1.66	699 1 029 429 369 110 37 2.12 2.24 1.71	426 519 267 197 83 31 2.15 2.10	310 359 198 149 62 33 2.18 2.14	106 219 120 96 30 11 2.34 2.25 2.58	527 680 363 294 104 55 2.21 2.21 2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	629	44 419 629 129 .46	26 624 466 98 .47	2 112 40 6 .49	1 930 9 2 .41	2 658 12 3 .40	1 484 36 3 .49	1 072 35 4 .49	576 5 1 .50	1 968 52 3 .51
VALUE  Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 997 8 394 6 567 1 503 1 105 2 296 9 8 3 7 40 42 300	1 503 1 105 296 98 37 40 42 300	13 351 2 462 5 622 3 046 1 188 479 366 116 35 18 19 34 500 41 800	1 015 292 601 108 13 - - 1 - 26 900 27 600	1 120 19 285 486 187 69 47 21 4 1 1 49 100 56 500	1 726 7 102 419 493 283 259 90 32 21 20 72 300 88 000	890 234 539 107 6 2 - 1 1 1 - 27 100 28 200	623 244 333 41 3 - 1 - 1 22 700 24 500	301 23 164 87 22 23 3 2 - - - - 35 900 38 200	1 072 263 545 182 68 10 3 - 1 - 28 000 31 900
CONTRACT RENT  Specified renter-occupied housing units  Medion controct rent (dollors)  Mean contract rent (dollors)  With meols included in rent  Meon contract rent (dollors)  No meols included in rent  No cash rent	- 254 279 - 116 - 806 - 13 710	254 279 116 806 13 710	11 435 249 276 23 260 10 943 469	701 218 225 2 102 660 39	748 312 322 - 729 19	809 384 384 1 187 791	414 223 224 - - 384 30	401 218 227 1 213 374 26	210 180 177 2 169 186 22	496 236 246 - 465 31

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for sp	lit trocts/8NA's in County—Con.	n Delowore			Muncie ci	ty, Delowore Co	unty		
Area	Troct 21	Troct 24.01	Troct 24.02	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7
All housing units	1 258	2 100	2 143	451	1 198	1 053	1 313	2 283	1 383	1 568
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER  Occupied housing units	1 206 783	2 024 1 577	2 024 1 461	337 36	967 396	862 512	1 135 458	2 102 1 392	1 131 263	1 389 448 32 3
Percent of occupied housing units White	64.9 760 16 4 3	77.9 1 572 1 2 2	72.2 1 449 5 2 4	10.7 35 1 - -	41.0 355 38 2	59.4 56 455 1 –	40.4 441 7 3 1 6	66.2 1 386 - 4 1	23.3 253 4 4 1	32 3 441 2 3 1
Other roce Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units White Block	2 759 423 357 61	2 1 570 447 438	5 1 445 563 518 30	35 301 263 33	1 354 571 466 100	2 56 350 74 272	10 436 677 497 171	1 383 710 695 7	2 252 868 754 106	1 441 941 888 45
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce Hispanic origin (of any roce)	1 2	2 3 -	3 12 -	3 2 - 4	1 1 3	3 - 1	5 1 3 6	4 4 - 5	- 4 4 6	5 3 7
White, not of Hisponic origin	357	437	515	260	463	74	495	692	752	884
VACANCY STATUS  Vocant housing units  For sole only————————————————————————————————————	52 7 22 4 3 -	76 10 16 12 6 - 32	119 6 56 5 8 -	114 6 53 17 1 - 37	231 19 53 16 9	191 15 19 6 1	178 19 90 13 3  53	181 24 44 43 3 - 67	252 15 87 10 5 	179 8 113 13 4 
ROOMS	-	1	- 1	3	33	32	9	4	15	
1 room	9 23 104 209 470	6 20 89 386 625 522	5 21 98 389 387	55 61 145 69 51	23 55 227 207 241	2 17 121 169 313	12 59 283 329 317	2 99 211 722 716 367	27 96 466 249 221 151	37 110 297 251 319 263
6 rooms	256 104 83 5.1 5.2 5.1 5.4 4.4	522 239 213 5.4 5.6 5.4 5.6 4.5	487 357 399 5.9 6.0 5.9 6.4	18 17 35 3.3 3.8 3.2 6.6	170 109 166 4.9 5.1 4 9 6 2 3.9	231 120 80 5.2 5.3 5.1 5.7 4.1	158 79 76 4 4 4 6 4 5 5 3 3.9	307 112 54 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.9 4.1	87 86 3 9 4 3 3.8 5 7	40 51 48 49 48 61 40
UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1, detoched  1, ortoched	862 29 149	1 6 <b>78</b> 20	1 545 40 87	59 8 62	573 32 261	770 37 60	690 17 210	1 585 12 104	433 15 273	697 27 330
2 or 4	111 18 6	75 30 93 25	80 171 185	117 101 63 34	185 93 26 23	49 39 76 -	155 129 62 30	76 73 14	340 152 17 56 88	330 257 130 74 26
Mobile home or troilerOther	78 5	167 12	32	7	_ 5	8 14	7	400	9	25 1 <b>389</b>
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	1 206	2 024	2 024	337	967	862	1 135	2 102	1 131	
1 person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 4 persons. 5 persons. 6 or more persons. Medion, occupied housing units	2.29	421 687 404 358 112 42 2.36 2.43	372 757 377 115 54 2.35 2.56	202 82 27 16 6 4 1.50–	337 261 167 102 52 48 2.06 2.16	284 253 139 93 54 39 2.08 2.05	390 320 186 137 62 40 2.05 2.04	640 721 369 239 97 36 2 07 2 07 2 07	574 292 116 81 46 22 1.50- 1.86 1.50-	432 456 243 163 66 29 208 2 04 2 09
Medion, renter-occupied housing units  PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 181	2.10	2 008	1.50-	1 96 9 <u>32</u>	2 16	2 07	2 056	1 097	365
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Meon	19 6 .49	13 2 .47	12 4 .44	3 5 .46	27 8 47	29 6 47	43 8 51	40 6 49	4 46	7 47
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	699	1 298	1 285	20	328	455	401	1 015	209	393
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	24 301 235 74 33 22 9	39 459 481 196 67 38 10	18 96 300 446 229 135 37 14	5 11 2 1 - 1	150 136 37 2 2 1 -	251 158 29 13 2 1 	2 8 170 13 - - -	292 601 108 13 - - 1 1	109 61 16 2 1	108 17 67 22 14 3
\$300,000 or mare Medion (dollors) Meon (dollors)	41 200	44 500 51 400	69 600 77 <b>0</b> 00	25 000 31 300	21 500 24 600	1 18 700 24 000	19 200 20 500	26 900 27 600	19 500 22 400	48 100 53 400
CONTRACT RENT  Specified renter-occupied housing units  Medion contract rent (dollars)  Mean contract rent (dollars)  With medis included in rent	416 136 160	<b>425</b> 265 261	<b>549</b> 356 361	301 210 211	<b>568</b> 226 229	<b>344</b> 165 166 3	669 198 192	698 2'8 225 2	865 221 225 3	940 3 3 380 2 707 927
Meon controct rent (dollars) No meols included in rent No cosh rent	213 387 28	392 33	539 10	293 8	263 539 28	230 310 31	131 644 21	102 658 36	22 843 19	707 927

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Muncie city,	Delowore County—	Con.			
Area	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 9.02	Troct 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14	Troct 15
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	2 038	2 331	197	2 155	1 656	1 272	1 697	974	1 451
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White Block Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander	1 937 1 182 61.0 1 165 10	2 245 1 450 64.6 1 425 14	174 9 5.2 8 - 1	2 074 835 40.3 823 6	902 58.6 888 8 5	1 090 532 48.8 112 417	1 523 1 095 71.9 1 045 46 3	929 661 71.2 652 7	1 373 966 70 4 950 14
Other roce  Hisponic origin (of ony race)  White, not of Hisponic origin.  Renter-occupied housing units  Whire  Black  American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut  Asian or Pacific Islander Other roce	1 6 1 161 755 711 41 1 2	7 9 1 419 795 751 36 2 6	- - 8 165 129 10 - 24	1 4 820 1 239 1 170 51 4 8	8 882 636 570 62 2	2 112 558 264 289 2 1	1 4 1 042 428 394 28 1 3	5 649 268 253 15	i 6 945 407 393 12 1
Hisponic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	2 709	- 9 745	5 127	12 1 164	4 567	6 264	1 394	3 250	391
VACANCY STATUS  Vacant housing units  For sole only— For rent— Rented or sold, not occupied— For seosonol, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers  Other vocont— Boorded up—	18 39 14 8	86 17 24 18 16 -	23 	81 3 42 4 8 - 24	118 15 47 11 17 - 28	182 11 31 6 - - 134 37	174 20 48 12 5 - 89 13	45 8 19 3 -	78 24 11 23 1 - 19
ROOMS  1 room	5.4 5.3 5.9	21 55 199 342 484 501 362 367 5.6 5.7 6.4	1 30 96 49 8 2 4 7 3.2 3.5 3.5 3.2	17 142 302 403 635 415 146 95 4.8 4.8 4.9 5.4	7 23 155 443 543 278 128 79 4.9 5.0 4.9 5.3	1 23 188 329 347 249 93 42 4.8 4.9 4.8 5.4	4 17 119 537 582 283 107 48 4.8 4.9 4.9	1 9 58 334 323 189 42 18 4.8 4.9 4.8 5.0	6 15 88 525 483 230 73 31 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1, detoched 1, ottoched 2	1 484 22 121 60 143 171 25	1 548 65 37 92 237 251 82 - 2	12 - 4 31 32 46 46 - - 26	1 334 14 78 49 99 204 311 50 3	1 127 13 69 87 134 98 62 - 55	868 13 27 44 106 101 85 - 21	1 352 10 59 49 15 - - 191 21	862 7 48 37 4 2 - - 10 4	1 293 15 49 32 13 1 - 43 5
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	1 937	2 245	174	2 074	1 538	1 090	1 523	929	1 373
l person	636 302 228 93 26 2.00 2.17	660 872 342 267 76 28 2.03 2.15	46 84 32 8 3 1 1.99 2.25 1.98	687 657 330 306 65 29 2.03 1.97 2.10	502 544 204 189 66 33 1.99 2.09	395 279 195 127 48 46 2.04 2.22	426 519 267 197 83 31 2.15 2.10 2.31	249 303 193 136 33 15 2.21 2.19 2.28	379 466 264 173 67 24 2.16 2.10 2.30
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	9 2	2 232 10 3 .39	166 6 2 .59	2 039 26 9 .47	1 519 13 6 .45	1 057 24 9 .49	1 484 36 3 .49	917 11 1 .50	1 352 18 3 49
VALUE  Specified owner-occupied housing units Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Meon (dollors)	19 284 484 187 69 47 21 4 1 1 1 1 49 100	1 339 7 89 390 391 206 149 57 19 15 16 67 500 82 400	9 -3 -2 1 2 - 1 - 77 500 90 300	763 25 342 326 54 13 2 1 - - 40 500 42 300	796 90 467 162 55 20 1 1 - - 32 900 36 100	485 209 212 43 13 8 - - - - 22 200 25 500	890 234 539 107 6 2 	618 108 451 56 3 	871 209 592 59 8 - 1 2 - - 25 700 26 800
CONTRACT RENT  Specified renter-occupied housing units  Median contract rent (dollors)  Meon contract rent (dollors)  With mools included in rent  Mean controct rent (dollors)  No meals included in rent  Na cosh rent	312 322 728	789 385 385 1 187 774	165 213 230 - - 138 27	1 229 362 422 2 325 1 199 28	633 298 303 — 611 22	543 127 143 2 325 508 33	414 223 224  384 30	260 232 226 - - 247 13	397 231 230 1 313 376 20

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Muncie city, Oelawa	re Caunty—Con.			
Area	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24 02 (pt.)
All housing units	1 212	77	448	1 945	2 063	924	106	33
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied hausing units	1 111	75	338	1 902	1 92B	B97	100	31
Owner-occupied hausing units  Percent af accupied hausing units	700 63.0	25 33.3	7 2.1	1 6B5 88.6	1 444 1 444 74.9	544 60.6	84 84.0	-
White Black American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	695 4	25 -	7 -	1 636 39	1 416 20	530 9	B2	-
Asian ar Pacific Islander  Other race	ī -	-	- - -	- B 2	1 1	3 -	-	-
Hispanic arigin (af any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin	4 691	25	7	3 1 634	1 409	1 529	1 81	-
Renter-occupied hausing units White Black	411 398 8	50 32 1B	331 279 24	217 212 3	484 467 13	353 2BB 60	16 15 1	31 2B 3
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race	3 2	 - -	1 22 5	1	2	2	-	=
Hispanic arigin (af any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin	3 396	2 31	8 276	1 212	2 466	2 2 2BB	1 14	28
VACANCY STATUS  Vacant housing units	101	2	110	43	135	27	6	2
Far rent	13 20	- 1	109	16 3	25 39	6 15	- 1	- 2
Rented ar sald, nat accupied Far seasanal, recreational, ar accasional use For migrant warkers	19 2	-	_	6 6	1B 10	1 -	2	_
Other vacant Baarded up	47 5	1	ī -	12	43 1	5 -	3	=
ROOMS 1 raam	4	1	1	2	3	7	_	_
2 roams 3 roams 4 roams	16 <b>8</b> 9	6	12 57	3 33	13 139	19 80	2 7	4
5 raams6 raams	324 435 215	14 26 20	329 47 1	177 590 561	743 671 332	140 39B 194	72 20 3	2B
7 raams B or mare raams	B9 40	6 4	1	2B3 296	109 53	58 28	2	
Median, all hausing units Mean, all hausing units Median, accupied hausing units	4.9 5.0 4.9	5.2 5.2 5.1	4.0 3.9 3.9	5. <b>8</b> 6.1 5.B	4.7 4 B 4 7	5.0 5.0 5.1	4.1 4.2 4.1	3 9 3 9 3 9
Median, renter-accupied hausing units	5.1 4.5	5.7 5.0	4.4 3.9	5.9 4.8	4 9 4.3	5.3 4.5	4.1 4.2	3 9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1, detached  1, attached	1 012	27 2	9 7	1 698	1 409	614	4	ī
2 3 or 4	30 B5 30	3 34	/ - 16	39 26 38	34 50 62	26 143 107	3	32
5 ta 9 10 ta 19 20 ta 49	4 -	2 2	202 212	33 35	13	1 5		-
50 ar mare	40	- - 4	-	60 	- 476		- 98	=
Occupied housing units	11 <b>1 111</b>	3 <b>75</b>	2 3 <b>38</b>	16 <b>1 902</b>	16 1 928	3 <b>897</b>	100	31
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	310	14	40	457	512	186	45	20
2 persans	359 19B	17 18	157 102	755 2 <b>8</b> 5	642 345	304 181	33 17	ą
4 persans 5 persans 6 ar mare persans	149 62 33	1B 7 1	31 5 3	262 100 43	279 99 51	154 54 18	1	1
Median, accupied hausing units Median, awner-accupied hausing units Median, renter-accupied hausing units	2.1B 2.14	2.B6 1.71	2.32 2.00	2.15 2.17	2 20 2 20	2 36 2 37	1 65 1 50-	1 50-
PERSONS PER ROOM	2.29	3.50	2.33	1.97	2.21	2 36	2 21	1 50-
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	1 072 35	73 !	320 14	1 B91 11	1 B75 50 3	880 13	100	3
Mean	.49 .49	.56	.63	40	3 51	4 52	43	37
VALUE  Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	6 <b>23</b>	17	6	1 474	1 012	509	1	-
\$20,000 ta \$39,999 \$40,000 ta \$59,999	244 333 41	2 9 5	3 2	8 236 653	259 528 153	20 268 1B9	1	-
\$60,000 ta \$79,999 \$80,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ta \$149,999	3 -	1	=	278 118	61 8	29 1	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999\$ \$200.000 to \$249.999		-	1	142 29 10	3 -	1	=	=
\$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 ar mare	1 - 22 700			_	_	- 1		-
wedii (ddiiars)	22 700 24 500	34 400 37 100	42 500 57 500	53 600 64 100	27 400 31 000	38 600 40 200	22 500 22 500	=
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	<b>401</b>	50	330	213	481	351	16	31
With meals included in rent	218 227 _ 1	104 133 —	239 240 -	363 381 -	233 245 —	1 2 151 1	221 24°	263 260
Mean contract rent (dallars)  Na meals included in rent  Na cash rent	213 374 26	42 B	329	193	452	213 330	13	3,
	20	В		20	29	20	3	_

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remain	der of Oelowore Co	unty			
Area	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22
All housing units	57	5	466	_	-	532	103	334	2 419
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF									
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	56	4 3	428	_	-	507	95 79	309 239	2 302 1 919
Owner-occupied housing units  Percent of occupied housing units  White	53 94.6 53	75.0 3	408 95.3 397	-	-	341 67.3 340	83 2 76	77.3 230	83.4 1 912
Block Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	- -	-	4	=	=		2	7 2	3 3
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther roce	Ξ	_	6	-	_	1	-	_	<u>i</u>
Hisponic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hisponic origin	_ 53	- 3	2 396	_	-	3 338	- 76	1 230	1 908
Renter-occupied housing units White	3 3	Ĭ	20 20	-	_	166 144	16 16	70 69	383 373
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		_	_	_	_	21	_	1 -	7 2
Asian or Pocific Islander  Other roce	_	_	_	_	_	ī	-	_	-
Hispanic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	_ 3	ī	20	-	_	3 141	- 16	69	1 372
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	1 -	1 -	3B 31	-	_	<b>25</b> 1	<b>8</b> 2	25 1	117 30
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	ī	_	4	_	_	16	3 -	3	21 17 10
For seosonal, recreotional, or occosional use	-	1 -	2	_	_	2 - 6	- - 3	3 - 11	39
Other vocont Boorded up	-	Ξ		Ξ.	-	-	-	-	2
ROOMS	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_
2 rooms3 rooms	- 1	_	- 2	-	_	9 40	- 3	4 24	10 <b>50</b>
4 rooms5 rooms	36 1B	2 2	13 83	Ξ	_	129 171	17 41	69 72	393 713
6 rooms 7 rooms	2 -	1 -	127 99	_	_	120 39	25 11	62 46	10 50 393 713 618 337 298 5.6
8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units	4.3	4.8	142 6.6	_	_	24 5.0	5.3 5.4	55 5.4 5.7	5.6 5.8
Meon, oll housing units	4.4 4.3	4.B 4.5 4.8	6.9 6.6	=	_	5.1 5.1 5.3	5.3 5.3	5.6 6.0	5.6 5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3 4.0	4.0	6.7 5.2	Ξ.	-	4.5	5.4	4.1	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1, detoched	1	5	460	_	_	3BB	B8	248	2 084
1, ottoched	<u> </u>	=	4	Ξ	_	3 3	4 -	3 6	31 33 52
3 or 4 5 to 9	_	-	_	_	_	55 26	_	17	52 14 15
10 ta 19 20 to 49	_	_	_	_	_	10	=	-	
50 or more	56	_	2	=	<u>-</u>	40 7	11	53 2	177 13
Occupied housing units		4	428	_	-	507	95	309	2 302
PERSONS IN UNIT						92	15	73	362
person 2 persons	20 25	- 4	39 157 87		=	202 102	38 18	128	824 518
3 persons  4 persons  5 persons	6 4	-	102 34	=	=	78 23	15	58 27 12	401 142
6 or more persons	1.82	2.00	9 2.71	_	Ξ	10 2.30	2.36	11 2.14	55 2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.B5 1.50–	2.00 2.00	2.71 2.50	_	_	2.28 2.35	2.27 3.50	2.13 2.15	2.44 2.57
PERSONS PER ROOM									0.071
1.00 or less	56 —	4 -	426 2	_	_	503 4	93 2	301 6	2 271 24
1.51 or more	.45	.44	.42	_	-	.50	.49	42	.47
VALUE								100	1 465
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	_	3 -	387	_	_	2B4 21	60 4 17	1 <b>90</b> 4 33	116
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	-	1 2	13 29	=	=	155 82 22	29 7	46 45	451 532 233 85 43
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	=	=	102 77 110	=	=	2 2	2	32 21	85 43
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	=	33 13	=		=	ī	9 -	2 3
\$300,000 or more	-	Ξ	6 4	-	Ξ		42.500	67 500	44 600
Median (dollars) Meon (dollors)	=	46 300 42 500	92 100 107 300	-	=	36 000 3B 300	43 500 47 000	70 700	48 700
CONTRACT RENT						1/0	16	65	333
Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollors)	3 90 90	1 28B	20 2BB	-	Ξ.	160 204 190	15 291 295	18B 214	244 243
Meon contract rent (dollors) With meals included in rent.	90 -	2B7 - -	333	=	Ξ.	190 2 169	_	Ξ	_
Meon cantroct rent (dollars)  No meals included in rent  No cosh rent	2	1	17	Ξ.	1	144 14	13 2	57 8	292 41
no costi retti									

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Oelawar	re County—Con.			
Area	Tract 23.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Troct 27
All housing units	1 321	1 564	1 994	2 110	2 209	2 632	1 178	2 041
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER						0.541	2 114	1 894
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	1 265 1 141 90.2	1 495 1 240 82.9	1 924 1 493 77.6	1 993 1 461 73.3	2 062 1 577 76.5	2 541 2 224 87.5	1 114 918 82.4	1 471 77.7
Percent af occupied hausing units White Black	1 128 9	1 236	1 490	1 449 5	1 572	2 183 22	915	1 466
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race	3 1	1 - -	1 2 -	2 4 1	3 1	6 11 2	3 - -	1 -
Hispanic arigin (of any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin	1 124	1 234	1 489	1 445 1 522	5 1 568 485	2 179 317	4 911 196	1 460 423
Renter-accupied hausing units White Black	124 122	255 250	431 423 3	532 490 27	477 477	310	195	421
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race	- - 2	3 1 1	3	3 12 -	1 - 3	- - 1	- 1	2 - -
Hispanic arigin (af any race)	1 122	1 250	423	5 487	5 477	2 309	1 195	419
VACANCY STATUS  Vacant housing units	56	69	70	117	147	91	64	147
For rent	7 10	15 10	10 15 12	6 54	20 31	29 7	15 13	30 26 16
Rented or sold, not accupied For seasanal, recreational, or occosional use	14 2 2	15 4	12	5 8	10 48 —	20 6 -	2 3	8
For migrant warkers Other vacant Boorded up	2 21	25 2	29 1	44	38 2	29 2	31 2	67 3
ROOMS		•						
1 room	1 2	1 2	6 18	5 21 94	16 97 114	1 12 40	13 42	10 32 96
3 roams 4 rooms 5 rooms	18 126 354	74 208 409	82 314 605	361 387	388 504	318 504	194 309	325 477
6 raoms	354 370 231 219	435 220	519 237	486 357	499 302	721 470	288 175	495 332 274
8 or mare raams	219 5.9 6.1	215 5.7	213 5.5 5.6	399 5.9 6.0	289 5.5 5.5	566 6.1 6.3	157 5.6 5.8	5 7 5 8
Mean, all hausing units Median, occupied hausing units Median, owner-occupied hausing units	6.0 6.0	5.9 5.7 5.9	5.5 5.7	5.9 6.4	5.5 5.8	6.1 6.3	5 6 5 8	5 7 5.9
Medion, renter-accupied housing units	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.4	4 4	47	4.4
1, detached1, attached	1 219 14	1 342	1 674	1 545 39	1 644 15	2 191 43	939 8	1 712
2 3 or 4	16 11	40 22	20 72 29 93	87 48	21 11	153	22 21 18	15 50 52 16
5 ta 9	1	24 1	25	171 185	Ξ.	6 -	18 22	16
20 to 49 50 or mare Mabile home or troiler	- - 53	122	- - 69	32	144 355	233	139	140
Other Occupied housing units	6 1 265	1 495	12 1 924	3 1 993	19 2 062	6 2 541	1 114	18 1 894
PERSONS IN UNIT	1 203	1 493	1 724	1 773	2 002	2 341	, ,,,	
1 person	187 466	285 543	376 654	352 748	468 675	383 912	216 357	397 674
3 persons 5 persons	261 239	293 261 82	387 354 111	376 348 115	397 349 127	468 530 181	215 205 80	354 312 114
6 or mare persons  Median, occupied housing units	86 26 2.46	31 2.35	42 2.40	54 2.36	46 2 33	67 2 47	89 32 2 46	43
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.45 2.50	2.38 2.12	2.47 2.10	2.56 1.94	2 36 2.19	2.55 2.03	2 47 2 38	2 32 2 34 2 21
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 257	1 481	1 909	1 977	2 036	2 524	1 098	1 859
1.01 to 1.50	7	13 1	13 2	12 4	22 4	15 2	14 2	29 6 45
VALUE	.45	.44	.47	.44	.46	44	47	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	910 24 195	<b>978</b> 57	1 <b>297</b> 39	1 <b>285</b> 18	<b>954</b> 49	1 <b>822</b> 15	<b>656</b> 96	1 065 92
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	195 367 226	277 319 200	458 481 196	96 300 446	283 313 175	161 514 580	251 186 75	381 321 175
\$100,000 to \$149,999	67 24	200 80 37	67 38	229 135	66 47	243 227	186 75 29 13	381 321 175 45 42 5
\$150,000 ta \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	4 3	7 -	10	37 14	12	58 15	3	5 3
\$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 ar mare Median (dallars)	52 300	- 1 49 200	- 2 44 500	6 4 69 600	2 3 48 800	4 5 66 600	38 400	42 500
Mean (dallars)	55 700	53 600	51 400	77 000	55 900	66 600 75 100	43 500	42 500 48 200
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallors)	101	<b>22</b> 5	409	5 <b>18</b>	416	293 224	172 193	370 198
Mean contract rent (dallors)  Mean contract rent (dollars)  With meals included in rent	226 241 -	242 247	266 261	359 366	305 423 91	336 325	193	202
Mean contract rent (dollars)  Na meals included in rent		205	379	508	959 299	272	150	341 29
No cash rent	<i>₿</i> 14	20	30	10	26	21	22	

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Troct 12

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29.8 264 264 70.2

112 124 69 88 38 124 64 7.7 3.6

Muncie city, Oelowore County	4	938	441 47.0 497 53.0	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	580 111 22 23 14 1 4 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2887884 887	32.3.2.3.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	387 211 13 13 13 200 500	490 20208 212 1 1 1 17
	Troct	8	474 474 533	222211	\$5 - 51 O. O. C.	32.7 28.6 1.48 4.7 4.7 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03	96 5.	386 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	22 22 22 31 4.
Sounty	Muncie city	24 417	14 426 59.1 9 991 40.9	178 2 717 2 765 5 787 6 898 6 898 1 981 1 672 1 672 1 4.7 1 6.7 1 6.7 1 6.7 1 6.7 1 6.7	16 574 325 325 1 585 1 265 1 083 1 083 1 239 1 239	7 578 8 253 8 253 9 006 1 076 1 076 2.06 2.12 2.13	23 971 377 89 69	12 287 2 034 2 034 454 3 30 115 3 30 18 3 4 400 4 2 800 4 2 800	9 891 285 286 286 281 3 291 9 482 9 482
Oeloware County	Totol	42 181	28 876 68.5 13 305 31.5	208 3 244 919 3 244 8 833 11 3383 4 720 4 390 5.2 5.2	31 306 504 2 504 1 650 1 1 387 1 314 2 681 2 574 2 68	10 808 14 592 14 592 6 187 2 187 2 187 2 20 2.20	41 549 533 99 96	23 540 2 557 2 567 2 667 4 408 1 078 1 078 3 38 4 300 50 800	12 889 259 279 287 104 104 12 153 632
	Muncie, IN MSA	42 181	28 876 68.5 13 305 31.5	208 3 244 919 11 333 11 333 14 4 720 4 330 5 7 5 5 7 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	31 306 2 594 2 655 1 655 1 387 1 314 2 881 2 681 2 681 2 681 2 681	10 808 14 592 7 518 6 187 2 183 2 20 2 20	549 533 93 94	23 540 2 557 2 557 2 567 6 408 3 591 1 078 1 078 3 30 43 000 50 800	12 889 287 287 287 104 875 12 153 632
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied hausing units	TENURE  More-occupied housing units ————————————————————————————————————	1 room   2 rooms   3 rooms   4 rooms   4 rooms   5 rooms   5 rooms   6 rooms   6 rooms   7 rooms   8 or more rooms   8 or more rooms   8 or more roccupied housing units   8 medion, owner-occupied housing units   8 rooms   9	UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1, detached  2	PERSONS IN UNIT    person   person   person   person   person   person   persons   per	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 1.50 or less. 1.51 or more	VALUE  Specified owner-occupied housing units. Less than \$20,000 to \$29,999 \$20,000 to \$29,999 \$40,000 to \$29,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$19,999 \$200,000 to \$19,999 \$200,000 to \$24,999 \$200,000 to \$	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-accupied housing units Medion controct tent idealics) Methor controct rent idealics) With medio included in rent Mean controct rent idealics) No medis included in rent No cosh rent

202 75 53 26 10 10 1.50 1.50

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158 252 58 79 79

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering  Area	ings of symbols, see text]	Delaware County		Muncie city	Muncie city, Oelaware County	
	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Iroct 3	Troct 4	Troct 12
Occupied housing units	2 636	2 636	2 510	127	178	706
TENURE  Owner-occupied housing units  Percent of occupied housing units  Renter-occupied housing units  Percent of occupied housing units	1 159 44.0 1 477 56.0	1 159 44.0 1 477 56.0	1 102 43.9 1 408 56.1	455 82.6 272 37.4	3,7 171 96.1	417 59.1 289 40.9
FOOMS  1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 8 or more rooms Median, power-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	17 882 388 385 711 711 498 153 649 478	17 388 388 711 711 498 153 153 47 47 47 47	23.2 23.2 24.3 25.2 25.2 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-=444ve488	1834 1834 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838
UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1, detached 2, or thouse 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	- 23 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 43 43 22 23 24 23 23 23 24 23 23 23 23 24 25 24 25 27 25 27 27 25 27 2	82 23 33 5 1 1 4 E	8-25842111	569 113 183 183 383 686 7
PERSONS IN UNIT  1 person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 4 persons. 6 or more persons. Medion, excepted housing units. Medion, owner-occupted housing units.	823 470 470 343 157 126 2.19 2.19	823 470 470 133 125 2.19 2.19	804 433 433 120 120 2.23 2.03	243 111 77 44 2.06 2.06 2.06	23 4 5 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6	192 138 138 38 38 2.23 2.24 2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	2 533 77 77 8 51	2 533 77 26 51	2 412 73 73 15.	697 2.4 6.6 6.6	164 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	686 13 7 50
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$80,000 to \$39,999 \$10,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$199,999 \$20,000 to \$199,999 \$20,000 to \$199,999 \$20,000 to \$299,999				404 1418 28 133 133 1 1	<b>~</b> 4∞1111111	
Median (dollars)  CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-excepted hearing units Median contract rent (dollars) With medis infuded in rent Mann contract rent (dollars) With medis infuded in rent Manna contract rent (dollars) Hann	34 200 31 200 1 449 201 212 212 212 213 213 249 201 213 213 214 215 217 217 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218	24 200 31 200 1 449 207 212 1 364 1 364 75	23 200 28 800 1 382 204 204 209 1 302 1 302	19 000 24 800 165 165 239 239 25	19 400 20 400 171 134 112 164	26 100 26 400 165 165 168 168 32 2 25 1

(The abave table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas)

25

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Table 13.

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Area		Oeiowole Coully	ounty
W	Muncie, IN MSA	Totol	Muncie city
Occupied housing units	168	891	126
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	63 37.5 105 62.5	63 37.5 105 62.5	38 30.2 88 86 69.8
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms Medan, occupied housing units Medan, reitle-occupied housing units Medan, reitle-occupied housing units	3.6.2.2.2.2.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.2.3.3.3.2.3.3.3.3.2.3	8.4.2.2.4.4.8.8.3.3.4.4.8.8.3.3.4.4.8.8.3.3.4.4.8.8.3.3.4.4.8.8.8.8	22223 25223 1.5 1.99823 3.5893
UNITS IN STRUCTURE  1. detached 1. ottoched 2. ot 0.0 3 or 4 5 to 9 20 to 49 60 or more or rouler Other	73 227 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	227 227 34 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	48 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108
PERSONS IN UNIT    person   persons   persons	23.55 6 9 25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	28 6 9 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2.55 2.50 2.50 2.50 3.80
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more. Mean	151	151 13 4 69	109 13 4 75
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20 00.0 \$20 000 to \$39.999 \$40 000 to \$39.999 \$40 000 to \$39.999 \$40 000 to \$49.999 \$150 000 to \$49.999 \$150 000 to \$249.999 \$570 000 to force	\$6 8 800 8 800 8 800 8 800 8 800 8 800 8 800	56 2 2 14 7 7 7 7 17 17 17 17 18 1800	33 22 22 24 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-excupted housing units Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meets enclosed in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meets included in rent No ceast sent	105 238 286 286 1 213 104	105 238 286 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 3	988 232 272 276 1 213 87

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	l		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatol	Muncie city
Occupied housing units	245	245	181
TENURE Owner-accupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units Percent of accupied housing units	124 50.6 121 49.4	124 50.6 121 49.4	81 44.8 100 55.2
ROOMS 1 rooms	6/0	0.0	
3 roams 4 roams 5 roams	\$ 228,	28 57 64	
6 roams 7 roams 8 or more roams Median, occupied housina units	212 222 230 40	212 4 4 8 8	25 16 15 48
Median, awner-occupied hausing units	4.1	5.7	104
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	153	153	2
3 or 4	8 4 6 5	18	
10 to 17 10 to 19 20 or more Mobile hame or trailer	<u>त्य ४ । २८ ८</u>	হৈ 4 । হি	€ 4 1 ®
PERSONS IN UNIT	n	n	
persan persans persans	84 32 32	32 5 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 61 18
persons		18 9	71
Median, occupied housing units	2.42	2.41 2.42 2.40	2.31 2.20 2.39
PERSONS PER ROOM	366		ŗ
1.01 to 1.50	g~~;	732 6 - (	S
VALUE		ō.	ς.
Specified owner-occupied housing unitss than \$20,000	<b>104</b>	<b>2</b> 0	
20,000 to \$34,794 40,000 to \$59,999	 9 E °	33%	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	.00-	, rv cv .	
200,000 to \$249 999	- 1 1	- 1 1	
\$300,000 or mare	36 700 41 200	36 700 41 200	31 300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	238	115 238	98 235
Mean contract rent (dallars)	248	248	25
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1:	1	1

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	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
Occupied housing units	42 031	42 031	*
TENURE Percentage housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	28 785 68.5 13 246	28 785 68.5 13 246	14 371 59.1 9 942
ROOMS	7	2	
1 room. 3 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 8 or more rooms Medion, oxecupied housing units Medion, encercoupied housing units Medion, reliter-occupied housing units	208 3 230 916 8 3 23 1 1 28 8 956 4 705 5 2 2 5 2 4 3 7 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	9108 9168 9176 9176 9177 9177 9177 9177 9177 9177	2444
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, defocted 1, catoched 2, catoched 3 or 4 5 to 9 70 to 19 70 to 19 70 to 40 85 or more Mobile hame or trailer	31 207 2 502 2 645 1 644 1 303 1 303 2 546 2 565	31 207 2 045 2 045 1 578 1 578 1 303 6 79 2 545 2 566	2
PERSONS IN UNIT  1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion, cerupled housing units Medion, renter occupied housing units	10 773 14 543 7 4 497 6 153 2 177 888 2 27 2 27 2 201	10 773 14 543 14 547 7 7 497 6 153 2 177 888 2.20 2.20	7 550 8 219 8 219 2 981 1 072 2 468 2 2 12 1 95
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	41 400 532 99 46	41 400 532 99 46	23
VALUE  Specified owner-occupied housing units.  I sess than \$20,000  \$40,000 to \$39,999  \$40,000 to \$39,999  \$40,000 to \$19,999  \$100,000 to \$19,999  \$200,000 to \$249,999  \$200,000 to \$249,999  \$200,000 to \$249,999  \$200,000 to more Medion (dollins)	23 462 2 552 2 552 2 552 6 388 6 388 6 388 1 461 1 076 2 96 2 96 2 96 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	23 462 2 552 2 552 2 553 2 583 1 1 076 1 076 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2
Specified renter-eccupied housing units. Specified renter-eccupied housing units. Medion controct rent (dollars). With mods whicked in rent (dollars). Mem contract rent (dollars). No medis wilduded in rent (dollars).	12 832 259 287 104 10 875 12 096 632	12 832 259 287 87 104 875 12 096	• •

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Table 16.

Louis based on sumpre and source to sumpring sourcement, see reas. To permittors of entire and therefore to	יפר וכאו. וטו עכוווווו	Date of Centres and Line	mings of symbols,	see levil									
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelaware County	Ajunc			Totals far	Totals far split tracts/8NA's in Oelaware County	in Oelaware Count				Muncie city, Oelaware County	are County
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Munde city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 17	Tract 20	Tract 21	Troct 24.01	Tract 24.02	Tract 1	Tract 2
ANCESTRY													
All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry All thing ancestry Androstry undassified or not reported	119 659 94 263 61 890 32 373 25 396	119 659 94 263 61 890 32 373 25 396	71 035 56 279 38 442 17 837 14 756	<b>5 020</b> 3 684 2 507 1 177 1 336	4 556 3 598 2 236 1 362 958	6 424 5 550 3 225 2 325 874	1 495 1 133 770 341 364	<b>5 276</b> 4 002 2 729 1 273	3 253 2 466 1 724 787	5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	<b>5 282</b> 4 508 2 739 1 769 774	513 225 104	2 418 1 533 1 025 508 885
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported Austrian Austrian Belgian Candian Cach Ourish Outh Findsh French (except 8asque)	239 318 168 167 167 209 209 209 104 4 334 105 105 107 3 32 3 32 3 32 3 3 22	239 318 167 167 209 215 215 333 4 343 168 193 3 326 3 326	142 070 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	10 04 7 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	9 112 	12 648 34 34 34 34 1 28 1 28 1 28 28 28 28 28 28	2 990 	10 552 25 26 9 7 239 559 559	6 506 7 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	10 786 22 22 24 24 24 24 24 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	10 564 23 111 10 10 10 158 1 261 17 17	1 234 1 15 1 100 32	836 6 6 1 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 4 1 2 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
French Canadian Gentral German Gresh Hungardan Italian Italian Lithunian Polish Polish	38 333 38 333 2 233 1 594 1 694	38 33 333 135 19 703 1 694 1 694	21 12 237 12 237 1 286 1 1 363 1 1 1 363 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 182 1 078 1 076 1 1 64	1 738 2 8 570 107 25 111 111	2 541 2 66 2 66 1 065 1 170 1 18	316 7 7 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	248 288 2008 33   1   55	81 - 14 - 14 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 1	- 44 - 47 - 47 - 47 - 47 - 47 - 47 - 47	2 152 37 37 823 166 166 177	236 236 122 122 122 122	533 1 2 352 4 1 4 1 7 7 7 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Romanian Fousian Scotch Fish Scottish Scottish Soutish Subject Subschanna African Subschanna African Werainian Windian Wests Inden (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Vigoslowin (excluding Hispanic Origin groups) PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	88 2 545 2 546 2 288 4 23 1 4 23 1 1 4 23 1 1 4 23 1 1 6 23 1 6 6 3	86 2 260 2 280 2 280 2 280 2 280 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 14	27 1 382 1 171 1 171 1 18 284 284 7 7 426 7 7 426 7 7 426 7 7 426 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	235 247 10 10 10 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	25 88 237 2337 4 460 4 460 4 460 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	37 37 37 38 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	28 28 1 162 1 839	54 54 77 77 838 838 838 6	3 665	23 148 164 164 13 13 12 50 50 50 50 634 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	23 145 188 188 188 14 1 237 16 16 4 751	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	202 1 202 1 202 1 202 1 1 202
Odminican (Odminican Republic) Central American Guste Rican Gustemalan Gustemalan Horduran Horduran Penamanian Penamanian Penamanian Central American Central American Central American Central American Central Colombian Ecudarian Perovian Venezuelan Other South American	14.125.111184.111181	18185111184111181	14:000111184111181							111111111111111111			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Muncie cit	Muncie city, Delaware Caunty—Can	-Сап.					
Area	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
ANCESTRY													
Amestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undossified an not reported	2 151 1 841 1 734 310	2 681 2 059 1 606 453 622	4 923 3 605 2 437 1 168 1 318	2 066 1 605 1 117 488 461	3 606 2 794 1 876 918 812	2 236 1 362 1 362 1 362	5 148 4 473 2 557 1 916 675	6 583 5 752 4 033 1 719 831	3 886 3 990 1 2 706 896 1 896	3 587 2 718 1 654 1 064 869	2 6 <b>29</b> 2 261 2 233 3 68	3 670 2 816 2 152 664 854	2 243 1 626 1 061 565 617
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Arch	4 302 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s 362 5 25 22 1 27 1 037 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 846 7 7 11 10 10 8 17 8 235 427 66	4 132 	7 212 9 9 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 115	9 112 8 8 13 135 852 852 852 223	10 296 34 34 2 2 3 18 169 1 079 28 215	13 166 30 6 6 25 19 19 147 570 6 570	9 772 8 8 8 4 1 1 1 2 1 3 680 680 57	7 174 9 14 14 32 20 20 148 616 101	5 258 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 340 5 27 27 27 7 7 156 267 8 8	4 486 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
French Canadian Gennan Gerean Hungarian Histor Holish Narwegian Poilsh	188118811111	205 17 17 246 40 1	1 154 1 1076 1 076 1 76 1 64	492 7 7 7 7 20 20 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 347 1 347 2 2 2 3 594 120 102 102	1 738 2 4 2 70 107 2 25 107 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 063 3 3 4 884 884 107 107	2 791 2 791 3 293 2 64 6 6	2 040 1 20 1 600 1	- 033 645 8 1 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	985 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	o % 1 688 % 1 0 1 1	, 55 368 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Romanian Rossian Scotch-irish Scott-irish Stock			25 25 25 10 10 21 21 5 713	25 25 25 25 27 12 2 398	8 103 103 115 12 14 12 14 14 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	130 130 130 130 130 28 28 28 29 9 9 9 9 4 4 60	3.7 2.83.7 159.9 0.0 6.0 6.0 8.8 3.3 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9	13 128 128 128 128 137 151 181 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	100 100 101 101 105 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	202 302 302 302 302 302 302 302	152 138 138 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	32 32 33 33 36 36 36 44 44 44 45 84	27 27 27 23 33 33 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Oominican (Jaminican Republic) Costa Rezion Costa Rezion Costa Rezion Costa Rezion Costa Rezion Costa Rezion Harduran Harduran Nicarduran Nicarduran Nicarduran Nicarduran Nicarduran Nicarduran Costa Rezion Costa Paresion Costa Paresion Costa Paresion Costa Paresion Costa Paresion Costa Paresion Verezuelan Other South American			111111111111111111					121121111111111	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		111111111111111111	

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

[butt bused on sumple and souled to sampling variously, see FAA. To be findings of refins and medimings of syn	IEAI. TO DESIRING		dumigs of symbols,	See lexil					-				
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Muncie city,	Muncie city, Delaware County—Con	-Con.					Remainder af Delaware County	rare County	
Area	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.) Tre	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
ANCESTRY				i									
An persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Ancestry undossified or not reported	3 280 2 415 1 640 775 865	2 112 2 112 4 66 85 85	20 118 83 83 83 83 83 83	<b>86</b> <b>7</b> <b>8</b> <b>1</b> <b>9</b> <b>9</b> <b>1</b>	4 671 4 053 2 344 1 709 618	3 791 2 543 1 248 1 156	2 1 845 1 392 453 555	<b>15</b> 27 27 28	\$222¢	8 6 2 3 3	11111	1.0 668 409 199	11111
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Arab Assimon Austrian Belgian Connotinn	9 1 6 9 1 1	<b>35.8</b> 100 100	<u>5</u> ''''	909 -	9 342 12 5 1 8	9 894 1 25 1 0	4 800	306	8	<u> 261</u> 1 1	1111	2 552	1111
Grech Oonish Durch Folish Finish	1 1 1 1 2 8 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 2 5 5 1 1	111181	1 1 7 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 251 1 6 6 9 1 1 30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	239	72221		121111	1111881	11111	- 10 17 - 220 - 1	
French (except Basque)	91	33	1	24	961	122	8	6	1	1	1	42	1
French Canodron German Kunganian	838	559	1811	267	1 720 46 21	1 426 28 8	593 14	၊ ဗ္ဗ ၊ ၊	1011	788	1111	18 478 - 32	1111
irish Teleon Lithonian Norwegan	458 7 21 - 7	30 1 1 30 2	69	<u> </u>	98 88 - 14 - 142	877 56 26	3 <del>4</del> 8 2 - 13	6111	1111	1111	1111	<u></u> 28 . 83	1111
Portuguese	<b>4</b> '	<b>‡</b> 1	' '	1 1	2 1	3 I			1 1	1 1	1 1	8 '	
Romanian Russian Scottehrish	, , 52	- 1	111	111	3. S. S. S.	1 1 24 2	1182	1 1 1	111	111	111	32	1 1 1
Slovak Subsaharan African Swedish	יווע	3118		- 1 12	<u>7</u> 4 %	7 1 1	ξ' ' <u>'</u>	111	1 1 1 5	111	111		111
Swiss Ukrainian Initial States or American	,4   8	- L	'''=	i.∾ 1 £	<u> </u>	ş 1 0%	287	1110	2	1410	111	1 80	111
Welsh West Indian (excluding Hispanic ongin groups)	4 I	S 1	: ' '	5	82 1	<b>è</b> ''	5. 5. 1	<b>&gt;</b>	f f I	P2		- 19	1 1 1
Other ancestries	3 826	3 165	268	981	3 955	5 511	2 804	221	1 84	100	1 1	1 160	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Oaminican (Daminican Republic)	1 1	1 1	1 1	'=	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1
Guaremalan	1 1	1 1	1 1	' =	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1
Nicoragium	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Salvadoran Central American and mot specified			1 1 1		1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1
South American	1	1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	I I	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Chilean	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1 1	l f
Ecuadarian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	t I	1 1		1 1
Pervian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	F	
Other South American	1	1	1		•	1	1		1	•	1	1	•

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions af terms and meanings af symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder a	Remainder af Delaware Caunty—Can	-Can.					
Area	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 27
ANCESTRY Ancestry Stedified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry and ancestry ancestry and ancestry ancestry ancestry and ancestry a	11111	1 294 1 013 728 285 281	329 211 186 25 118	853 621 332 289 232	6 294 4 947 3 274 1 673 1 347	3 458 2 752 1 527 1 225 706	3 899 3 104 1 760 1 344 795	5 240 3 906 2 471 1 435 1 334	<b>5 243</b> 4 488 2 729 1 759	5 537 4 070 2 245 1 825 1 467	7 100 5 423 3 402 2 021 1 677	3 048 1 358 1 894 690	4 956 3 935 2 592 1 343 1 021
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS  Total ancestries reported  Austrian Austrian Austrian Gradian Czech Czech Dutch Dutch Finish Finish Finish Finish Finish	11111111111	2 588 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	658 1	1 706 	12 588 19 8 112 8 12 12 12 2 1 22 1 22 1 202 202	6 916 10 17 17 17 201 680 680	7 798 1 15 1 42 8 42 240 6.557 9 9	10 480 - 22 24 24 9 9 9 182 966	10 486 23 23 11 11 158 1 261 17 17 17 17 17 17 196	11 074 2 2 1 19 1 19 6 1 199	14 200 9 8 8 8 2 2 67 240 1 060	6 096 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 912 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
French Canadian German German German Gerek Hungarian Lifthornian Lifthornian Norwagian Polish	1111111111	324 37 7 7 7 12 12	23	218 	25 1 917 1 127 1 127 36 34 15	1 378 6 69 6 69 8 60 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 20 13 13 13 13	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 142 37 37 823 166 170 117	2 102 1 5 1 67 67 1 134	2 675 26 26 1 219 242 4 5 107		702 1 16 18 18 18 72 72
Ramanian Sussian Socitish Sootish Sovits Sovits Stories Subsorian African Subsorian African Subsorian African Subsorian African Sules of American Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh Other declaring	111111111111111	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	1111111118	2 2 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 102 102 103 103 104 106 10 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	7 100 128 128 8 8 8 8 8 34 34 34	2 97 76 76 76 23 23 17 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	2 - 148 164 - 164 164 - 164 173 - 174 174 - 17	23 145 188 188 18 3 1 3 1 16 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	77 - 77 - 77 - 77 - 77 - 77 - 77 - 77	- 148 1180 120 25 33 33 34 351 7	383 1 16 8 8 8 9 1 16 8 9 1 16 8 9 1 16 8 9 1 16 8 9 1 16 8 16 8	148 148 139 139 12 12 140 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS  Daminican (Daminican Republic).  Cantral American. Subadoran. Nicaraguan Nica			111111111111111111		111111111111111111	11111111111111111			111111111111111111		111111111111111111		

				occ rext j					
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelaware (	County		Tatals :	far split tracts/8NA'	s in Oelawore Count	y	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie city	Tract 5	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Troct 17	Troct 20	Troct 21
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons Notive Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	119 659 118 304 1 355	119 659 118 304 1 355	<b>71 035</b> 70 012 1 023	5 020 4 979 41	<b>4 55</b> 6 4 443 113	6 424 6 255 169	1 <b>495</b> 1 495 -	<b>5 276</b> 5 243 33	<b>3 253</b> 3 213 40
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	140 112 324 175 3 089 926 1 067 329 58 478 181	140 112 324 175 3 089 926 1 067 329 58 478 181	130 66 720 165 2 141 639 788 213 56 351 128	4 636 	10 4 320 10 167 21 57 14 10 57	7 6 090 7 278 55 59 25 - 36	1 426 - 10 10 10 10 	16 4 908 16 119 103 8 8 8 8	2 949 - 71 6 22 
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school Public school	37 870	37 870 1 735 1 087 17 826 17 162 18 309 17 711	25 771 959 599 9 013 8 616 15 799	911 75 44 690 672 146	1 <b>529</b> 72 12 601 535 856	2 017 148 89 868 787 1 001	422 29 29 328 312 65	23 - 1 105 57 39 774 774 274	773 65 53 569 548 139 132
Callege	70 609 6 069 11 960 26 343 11 270 3 335 5 709 5 923	70 609 6 069 11 960 26 343 11 270 3 335 5 709 5 923	38 722 4 152 7 436 13 268 5 917 1 765 2 695 3 489	3 358 380 993 1 442 368 74 81 20	765 2 869 111 181 938 449 189 375 626	977  4 267 45 224 1 085 670 212 719 1 312	934 132 255 383 53 38 58	268  3 391 466 865 1 284 428 127 122	1 976 229 499 750 280 92 72 54
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5 16.5 164 1 474	74.5 16.5 164 1 474	70.1 16.0 164 1 452	59.1 3.0 337 1 250	89.8 34.9 34 1 325	93.7 47.6	58.6 7.8 274 1 655	99 60.7 6.5 348 1 712	63.2 6.4 650 2 019
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 039 112 324 59 315 52 368 18 880 9 182 15 136 9 170 641	2 039 112 324 59 315 52 368 18 880 9 182 15 136 9 170 641	2 096  66 720 30 558 35 591 14 519 3 307 11 274 6 491 571	1 937  4 636 2 529 2 023 1 203 268 272 280 84	2 278 4 320 2 244 1 999 887 293 454 365 77	6 090 3 112 2 959 1 050 431 973 505	2 164 1 426 888 538 363 77 17 81	2 243 4 908 2 583 2 325 1 262 479 336 248	2 949 1 709 1 240 683 307 100 150
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In hausing units an properties of less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre On forms	89 712 61 246 29 947 14 366 2 246	89 712 61 246 29 947 14 366 2 246	71 035 47 001 - - -	4 923 4 435 97 97	4 556 3 365 - - -	6 261 4 603 163 163	1 249 660 246 149	5 090 3 974 186 129	2 780 1 833 473 229
JOURNEY TO WORK  Workers 16 years and over  Cor, truck, or von  Drave clane  Carpacided  Public transpartation (including taxicab)  Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcar or trolley car  Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	54 007 47 719 42 278 5 441 653 597	54 007 47 719 42 278 5 441 653 597	30 526 25 525 22 341 3 184 620 564	2 137 2 024 1 742 282 36 36	2 252 1 963 1 801 162 16 9	3 208 2 915 2 676 239 27 27	604 585 458 127 - -	2 290 2 185 1 916 269 24 24	1 382 1 312 1 124 188 7
Walked	3 727 554 1 354 1.07 17.9 3 399 9 228	3 727 554 1 354 1.07 17.9 3 399 9 228	3 347 422 612 1.07 15.8 1 442 4 595	53 8 16 1.08 14.9 260 324	187 17 69 1.04 14.4 41 234	137 66 63 1.04 15.5	8 5 6 1.13 21.8 31 101	22 18 41 1.07 17.3	36 7 20 1.09 21.3
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times  Warked in MSA of residence Muncie city Varktown tawn	15 921 6 740 17 365 46 695 38 170 1 202	15 921 6 740 17 365 46 695 38 170 1 202	4 595 8 503 3 969 11 405 27 540 24 778 418	621 282 634 1 916 1 630 36	845 323 740 2 055 1 799 64	1 367 531 735 2 829 2 557 65 28	143 69 254 512 359 10	693 246 773 2 079 1 773 44	233 338 234 427 1 218 1 102
Albony town (p1.)  Foton town	340 212 6 771 7 312 1 705 533 957 402 223 157 196 121 303 283	340 212 6 771 7 312 1 705 533 957 402 323 157 196 121 303 283	41 14 2 289 2 986 494 224 399 275 157 63 52 21 63 101	6 - 244 221 31 42 16 22 - 7 - 7	- 192 197 32 - 17 28 16 - - - 11	28 	143 92 13 5 14 - 7 - 5	262 211 - 25 44 10 - - - 9	116 164 8 7 15 - 5 8 7 8
Albany tawn (pt.). Winchester city Remainder of Randalph County New Costle city Remainder of Henry County Worked elsewhere	127 344 188 270 1 403	127 344 188 270 1 403	96 155 93 121 672	- 8 22 - 36 26	- 35 - - 49	9 - 21 8 57	- - - 12 36	27 16 - 8 41	7 6 13 13 67

[Data bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals far split t Oelaware Cou					Muncie city, Oe	elawore County			
Area	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02	Troct 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Troct 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Troct 6	Tract 7	Troct 8 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons Notive Foreign bom		5 282 5 258 24	61 <b>7</b> 617	2 418 2 412 6	2 151 2 151	2 681 2 651 30	<b>4 923</b> 4 882 41	2 066 2 048 18	<b>3 606</b> 3 541 65	4 556 4 443 113
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		-	7	11	-	-	-	5	-	10
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isalated households Speak a language other than English On not speak English "very well"	135	5 046 - 97 15	581 7 30 21	2 179 11 68 38 31	1 980 - 17 17	2 467  79 17	<b>4 539</b> - 71 10	1 915 11 56 18	3 525 162	4 320 10 167 21
Oa nat speak English "very well"  Speak Spanish Oa not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language On not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	26 18	32 8 - 22 7	21 23 14 - -	31 11 5 - -	17 17 - - -	50 13 - 15 4	21  - - -	40 7 - 11	53 - 43 -	21 57 14 10 57
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL  Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school  Preprimary school	1 163 104	1 589 114	159	<b>700</b> 46 39	<b>450</b> 33	<b>680</b> 8	<b>911</b> 75	<b>562</b> 31	<b>2 372</b> 33	1 <b>529</b>
Public school Elementary or high school Public school College	68 841 799 218	66 1 058 1 045 417	20 20 139	490 484 164	450 33 23 364 354 53	8 576 552 96	44 690 672 146	31 255 235 276	33 21 186 179 2 153 2 127	72 12 601 535 856
Public college  EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	3 511	396 3 341	139 <b>431</b> 87	141 1 293 144	1 353	1 565	3 272	255 1 203	1 168	765 2 869
Less than 9th grade	1 522 613 169	99 302 1 200 603 196	94 89 70 7	326 508 187 38 28	191 412 456 198 52	335 523 514 118 47	369 985 1 387 356 74	277 268 333 170 62	88 93 205 280 70	111 181 938 449 189 375 626
Bachelor's degree	182 78.4	489 452 88.0 28.2	65 19 58.0 19.5	62 63.7 7.0	8 36 55.4 3.3	18 10 45.2 1.8	81 20 58.6 3.1	62 31 54.7 7.7	219 213 84.5 37.0	375 626 89.8 34.9
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 445	38 1 064 2 122	387 200 1 691	647 2 259 2 699	657 1 497 2 373	556 2 106 2 478	340 1 250 1 937	532 1 323 2 376	54 504 1 682	34 1 325 2 278
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same hause Oifferent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 164 1 820 521 735 410 154	5 046 2 920 2 118 510 609 586 413	581 191 390 205 26 90 69	2 179 993 1 186 856 47 138 145	1 980 1 157 823 697 - 112 14	2 467 1 049 1 418 922 119 221 156	4 539 2 482 1 973 1 184 268 263 258	1 915 664 1 243 674 96 276 197	3 525 695 2 775 490 187 1 495 603 55	4 320 2 244 1 999 887 293 454 365
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre In hausing units on properties af less than 1 acre On farms	4 259	3 627 2 689 1 655 715 94	617 139 - - -	2 418 1 201 - -	2 151 1 456 - -	2 681 1 573 - -	4 923 4 435 - -	2 066 981 - -	3 606 1 772	4 556 3 365 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK  Workers 16 years and over  Car, truck, ar van  Drave alane  Carpaoled  Public transpartatian (including taxicab)  Bus ar tralley bus ar streetar ar tralley car	2 411 2 239 172 9	2 836 2 741 2 561 180	306 202 146 56 36 36	890 719 610 109 65	700 611 482 129 42	<b>786</b> 716 512 204 18	2 072 1 959 1 677 282 36	771 646 560 86 23 23	1 857 1 229 1 184 45 69	2 252 1 963 1 801 162 16
Subway or elevated, railraad, or ferryboat  Walked  Other means  Worked at home	60 41 25	23	49 - 19	41 - 85 5 16	42 - 20 27 -	18 - 45 7 -	36 - 53 8 16	23  47 40 15	63 - 474 42 43	9 - 187 17 69
Persons per car, truck, or van	139	1.04 20.3	1.16 11.1	1.10 12.7 73	1.13 17.7 52	1.18 14.2 79	1.08 15.0 233	1.08 18.1 28	1.02 13 4	1.04 14,4 41
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	280	560 999 358 697	18 83 41 145	165 203 95 338	118 192 47 291	184 144 75 304	324 602 274 623	133 164 122 309	215 395 299 857	234 845 323 740
Worked in MSA of residence	1 592 378	2 319 1 833 134 7	289 283 - -	856 788 8 10	653 591 - -	701 631 13	1 851 1 584 27 6	644 601 6	1 727 1 647 20	2 055 1 799 64
Remainder of Oeloware County Worked autside MSA af residence Andersan city Remainder of Andersan, IN MSA	243 333 108 26 79 34	336 517 174 16	6 17 - -	50 34 7 -	62 47 7 8	57 85 20 21 14	234 221 31 42	37 127 47 - 27	60 130 14 6 45	192 197 32
Remainder of Indianapalis, IN MSA Martin of ity  Remainder of Grant County  Hartfard City city  Remainder of Blackford County	7	99 26 20 8 -	- - -	-	16 - -	6	16 22 - 7	16 - - -	35 6 - 12	17 28 16
Ounkirk city (pt.)  Remainder of Joy County  Albany town (pt.)  Winchester city	8 - -	8 -	- - - 0	=	8	-	11 - -	6 - -	-	11 9 -
Remainder of Randalph Caunty New Castle city Remainder of Henry Caunty Warked elsewhere	15 47	12 25 120	- - - 8	3 - 24	- - - 8	10 -	8 22 - 36 26	- - - 6 25	6 - - 6	35 - 49

[Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Delowore County	-Con.			
Area	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 9.02	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 16 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 148	6 583	<b>4</b> 88 <b>6</b> 4 751	3 587	2 629	3 670	2 243	3 280	2 777
Notive Foreign born	5 004 144	6 330 253	4 751 135	3 549 38	2 629	3 664 6	2 243	3 280	2 766 11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households		9	28	13	-	_	8		_
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a language other than English	.   7	6 512 20 412	4 745 28 171	3 352 18	2 404	3 427	2 061	3 061	2 530
Oo not speak English "very well"Speak Sponish	48 45	141 112	38 74	101 31 22	36 - 36	22 6 22	36 16 30	38 17 10	66 29 36 17
Oo not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted Speok on Asion or Pocific Island language Oo not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	25 - 22 -	25 — 113 55	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	7 7 8 8	=	6 - - -	16 8 - -	5 - 6 -	17 - -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		6 409	2 784	924	681	784	380	741	-
Preprimory schoolPublic school	. 123 . 71	7	24 17	28 5	36 36	58 48	25 20	<b>761</b> 51 33	610 57 44
Elementory or high school Public school College	576 939	6 6 6 396	251 239 2 509	471 447 425	548 533 97 81	573 547 153	308 308 47	567 546 143	478 453 75 65
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	. 915	6 345	2 473	413	81	139	41	132	65
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	3 396 23 176	258 	1 <b>919</b> 74	2 314 196	1 616 274	<b>2 367</b> 393	1 <b>53</b> 9 220	<b>2 045</b> 357	1 <b>718</b> 254
High school groduote (includes equivolency)	.   822	10 8 47	192 651 490	408 916 435	406 508 223	582 930 276	363 647 177	474 776 262	426 652 239 73
Some college, no degree	.   514	104 89	86 194 232	83 120 156	90 79 36	125 40	84 41	100 35	40
Percent high school groduote or higher  Percent bochelor's degree or higher	94.1	96.1 74.8	86.1 22.2	73.9 11.9	57.9 7.1	21 58.8	62.1	41 59.4	34 60.4
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years		20	56	138	485	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.3
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 041	73 375	961 1 723	1 569 1 860	1 742 2 607	355 1 444 2 003	641 1 266 1 438	229 1 629 2 309	532 1 614 2 399
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	4 935	6 512	4 745	3 352	2 404	3 427	2 061	3 061	2 530
Some house  Different house in United States  Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 403	444 5 869 101	1 385 3 315 639	1 634 1 708 687	1 431 973 754	2 260 1 160 696	1 389 672 407	1 990 1 062 738	1 240 1 290 938
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	304 769	93 3 822	225 1 693	196 557	23 134	129 177	141 57	154 59	116 143
Not in on MSA/PMSAAbrood		1 853 199	758 45	268 10	62 -	158 7	67 -	111 9	93 -
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon populotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre		6 583 21	4 886 3 188	3 587 2 673	2 629 1 833	3 670 3 183	2 243 2 004	3 280 3 046	2 777 2 418
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	_			-	-	-		3 048	2 416
On forms  JOURNEY TO WORK		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cor, truck, or von	2 271	2 413 515 466	2 267 1 850 1 634	1 <b>572</b> 1 440 1 303	864 753 604	1 529 1 476 1 264	890 829 724	1 504 1 428	1 164 1 079
Corpooled Public tronsportotion (including toxicob)	213 27	49 36 36	216 32 32	137 26	149 76	21 2 22	105 14	1 247 181 12	941 138 32 27
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor Subwoy or elevated, roilroad, or ferryboat Wolked	_	36 _ 1 691	32 - 321	26 - 84	70 - 16	14 - 8	14 - 8	12 	27 _ 34
Other meansWorked at home	66	48 123	29 35	16	15 4	13 10	22 17	24 19	19
Persons per cor, truck, or von Meon trovel time to work (minutes)  Departure time for work:		1.05 9.1	1.07 11.9	1.05 16.2	1.12 18.0	1.08 20.7	1.07 18.9	1.07 18.2	1.07 19.4
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m	46 313	24 82	18 200	73 320	31 142	156 291	55 205	88 307	106 271
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m. All other times	1 042 449 651	250 185 1 749	668 341 1 005	417 330 426	238 83 366	407 163 502	235 48 330	370 125 595	234 112 422
Worked in MSA of residence	2 247	2 246 2 222	2 084 1 885	1 383 1 224	805 700	1 352 1 165	800 694	1 348 1 181	1 022 903
Yorktown townAlbony town (pt.)	60	7	27	16	15	44 - 8	5 -	13	6 -
Remainder of Delowore County Worked outside MSA of residence	102	17 167	172 183	137 189	90 59	135 177	101 90	148 156	113 142
Anderson city	74	- - 65	38 21 23	41 20 8	15 _ 12	28 22 28	13 20	49 16	15
Remoinder of Indionopolis, IN MSA	24 25	13	14 -	35	19	8 7	6 -	- - 7	16 15 22 9
Remainder of Gront County Hortford City city Remainder of Blockford County	10 8	12 - -	6	7 - -	=	11 -	- - 6	- - 7	9 5
Ounkirk city (pt.)  Remoinder of Jay County	9	=	- 5	- - 5	-	=	-	<u>/</u> 14	9 10
Albony town (pt.)	9	Ξ	-	7	-	- 6	Ę	Ξ	7
Remoinder of Rondolph County New Costle city Remoinder of Henry County	21	- - 7	7 14 10	6 5 5	-	19 - 16	11 - 6	18 6	12
Worked elsewhere		70	45	50	13	32	28	35	16

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Monde di	y, Delaware County—Con			
Area	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 19.01	Troct 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	<b>201</b> 201	803 764 39	4 671 4 587	4 947 4 914	2 400 2 393	<b>153</b> 153	<b>39</b> 39
oreign bom		39	84	33	,	-	Ī
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		5	11	16	-	-	
Linguistically isoloted households  Persons 5 years and over	188	6 <b>73</b> 11	4 423 18	<b>4 587</b> 16	2 157	120	39
In linguistically isolated households  Speak a longuage other than English  Do not speak English "very well"	=	59 26	168 42	119 103	65	<u>8</u>	-
Speak Sponish	Ξ	37 11	42 17	8 8 8	22	Ξ	
Sneek on Asion or Pocific Island longuage	Ξ	11 22 15	23 12	31 23	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	=	'-	8		-	-	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	81	480 8	1 189 128	1 001 42	<b>585</b> 50	25 8	10
Preprimory school	16 16 58	8 72	56 740	24 685	43 432	_	
Elementory or high school  Public school  College	58 58 7	72 400	688 321	685 274	427 103 96	17 17	10
Public college	7	394	299	268			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	<b>97</b> 15	240	3 342 114	3 174 466 920	1 410 164 345	103 - 17	30
9th to 12th grode, no diploma	15 38 37	8 31	270 1 072 702	839 1 172 383	345 580 199	26 9	10
Some college, no degree	7	98 27 50	185 463	115 100	50 42	25 17	
Graduote or professional degree	-	26 96.7	536 88.5	99 58.9	30 63.9	9 83.5	100.0
Percent high school groduote or higherPercent bachelor's degree or higher	45.4 -	31.7	29.9	6.3	5.1	25.2	33.0
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years		477	1 548	358 1 734	763 1 948	2 000 692	500
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 857 2 000	984 1 852	2 041	2 197	2 142	1 000	
RESIDENCE IN 1985	188	673	<b>4 423</b> 2 862	4 587 2 402	2 157 1 310	120 60	3° 2° 10
Some house	73 115 110	61 558 100	2 862 1 557 760	2 185 1 240	847 533	60 52	10
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	5	42 232	200 242	458 296	185 36 93	8	
Different MSA/PMSA	Ξ	184 54	355 4	191	93	Ξ.	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	201	803	4 671	4 947	2 400	153	3
Urbon populotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rurol populotion		12	4 318	3 952	1 710	144	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	Ξ.	Ξ	-	Ξ.	-	=	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	51	413	2 352	2 197	1 006	8.5	3
Cor, truck, or von	51 38	386 247	2 238 2 114	2 105 1 836	944 787	85 76 9	3 3 3
CarpooledPublic transportation (including toxicob)	13	139	124 7 7	269 24 24	157 7 7	, - -	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley car Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboat	<u> </u>	Ξ	25	9	33	Ξ	
Walked Other means Worked ot home	Ξ	7 20	11 71	18 41	7 15	-	
Persons per cor, truck, or van  Mean travel time to work (minutes)	1,15 36,4	1.22 15.6	1.03 16.5	1.07 17.2	1.11 23.0	1.08 32.3	1.0 11.
Departure time for work:	7	7	59	123	95	<del>-</del> 9	1
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m	25 -	71 96 71	364 960 407	396 668 228	198 245 134	25 17	2
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.mAll other times	19	148	491	741	319	34	
Worked in MSA of residence	38 30	352 326	2 146 1 881	1 986 1 699 44	874 807	51 51	
Yorktown town	=	=	43 - -	-	=	=	
Eoton town  Remainder of Delowore County  Worked outside MSA of residence	8 13	26 61	222 206	243 211	67 132	34	
Anderson cityRemoinder of Anderson, IN MSA	=	27 6	41 15	-	8 7	9	
Indianopolis city (remoinder)Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	=	7	31 _ 24	25 44 10	15 - 5	8	
Morion city	Ē	- - 7	-	-	8 7		
Hortford City city Remainder of Blockford County Dunkirk city (pt.)	=	Ė	=	9	8 -	- 8	
Remainder of Joy County	-	_	9 -	31	-	-	
Albony town (pt.)	=	-	15 7	27 16	- 6	=	
			13		7		

[Data bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Data bosed on somple and subject to sompling vonability, se			Stange of Symbols,		der of Delawore Co	unty			
Area	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	97	_	1 276	_	_	1 294	320	853	6 294
Native Foreign bom	97 -	=	1 251 25	Ξ	Ξ	1 294	<b>329</b> 329 -	820 33	6 243 51
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated households	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	2
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a language other than English	97 - 9	=	1 155 - 88	=	=	1 238	321 -	792	5 910
Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	<u>-</u>	Ξ	7 14	=	Ξ	10 10 10	=	6 6 -	107 41 21
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak an Asion or Pocific Island language	1 - 3	Ξ	- - 14	Ξ	=	10	=	=	- - 27
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	Ξ	Ξ.	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	-	-	<b>313</b> 25	=	-	341	104	188	1 532
Public schoolElementory or high school	_	Ξ	18 226	Ξ	Ξ	13 13 270	15 15 89	15 10 137	67 21 1 113
Public schaol	=	=	211 62 62	=	=	254 58 58	89 - -	121 36 36	1 063 352 314
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	86	_	871	-	_	837	217	566	4 167
Less than 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduate (includes equivolency)	11 8 55	=	22 48 263	=	=	117 217 346	26 112	65 154 170	379 745 1 728
Some college, no degree Associate degree 8ochelor's degree	12 -	=	138 29 205	Ξ	Ξ	46 38 58	45 12	81 42	706 137
Groduote or professional degree  Percent high school groduote or higher	77.9	-	166 92.0	=	=	56 15 60.1	22 - 88.0	30 24 61.3	300 172
Percent bochelor's degree or higher		-	42.6	-	-	8.7	10.1	9.5	73.0 11.3
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	=	=	1 703 1 698	=	=	295 1 259 2 178	1 375 2 955	379 2 203 1 045	257 1 675 2 106
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some house	<b>97</b> 47	-	1 <b>155</b> 599	-	-	1 238 815	<b>321</b> 181	792	5 910
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	50 19	Ξ	556 211	=	Ξ	423 253	140 22 21	399 393 150	3 912 1 987 648
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	- 9 22	=	127 204 14	=	=	72 17 81	21 40 57	122 64 57	838 273 228
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11
Urban population In hausing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rurol population	- 97	Ξ	1 113 1 026 163	=	Ξ	1 048 660 246	143 22 186	380 123 473	2 458 1 712 3 836
In housing units on properties af less than 1 ocre On farms	97 -	Ξ	163	Ξ	1	149	129	229	1 309 252
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	65	-	653 644	-	-	553	93	376	3 002
Car, truck, or van Drove olone Carpaaled	65 65	=	618 26	=	=	534 420 114	80 80 -	368 337 31	2 840 2 580 260 9
Public transportation (including toxicob)  Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car  Subway or elevoted, roilroad, or ferryboat	=	=		=	=	=	-	-	9 9 -
Walked   Other meons   Worked ot hame	Ξ	Ξ	- - 9	=	=	8 5 6	13 	3 - 5	55 12 86
Persons per cor, truck, or van Mean travel time ta work (minutes)	1.00 13.2	_	1.02 15.0	_	_	1.13 20.5	1.00 17.5	1.04 16.8	1.05 21.6
Departure time for work; 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m	27	=	40 113	=	_	24 76	5 13	35 35	314 630
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 o.m	19 8	=	325 82	=	=	143 69	25 18	93 100	833 306
All other times Worked in MSA of residence	11 65	_	84 582	-	-	235 474	32 93	108 344	833 2 576
Muncie city Yorktawn tawn Albany town (pt.)	46 9 -	Ξ	491 5 9	=	=	329 10 	74 - -	295 - -	1 954 29
Eaton town	10	Ξ	77 71	Ξ	=	135 79	19 -	49 32	2 591 426
Anderson cityRemainder of Anderson, IN MSA	Ξ	=	20 17	Ξ	=	13 5 14	-	- -	60 29 66
Indianapolis city (remainder) Remainder of Indianopolis, IN MSA Morion city	=	Ē	18 - -	=	=	14 - 7	=	=	2 8
Remoinder of Gront County Hortfard City city Remainder of Blackford County	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	5	Ξ	=	14 2 9
Dunkirk city (pt.)Remoinder of Joy County	Ξ	=	6 -	=	-	Ξ	-	-	ý -
- Albony town (pt.)	= .	Ξ	=	=	=	=	=	7	- 9 71
- New Castle city Remainder af Henry Caunty	=	Ξ	_ _ 	Ξ	Ξ	12 23	-	6	31 2
- Worked elsewhere	-	-	10	-	-	23	-	19	114

[Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, se  Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Delaware	County—Con.			
Area	Tract 23.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 27
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 458 3 452	3 899 3 865	<b>5 240</b> 5 207	<b>5 243</b> 5 219	<b>5 537</b> 5 502	<b>7 100</b> 7 026	3 048 3 046	4 956 4 941
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	-	34	33	24	35	74	-	15
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a longuage ather than English	3 276 - 55	3 669 - 28	4 864 127	5 007 - 97	<b>5 197</b> 6 112	6 589 186	2 804	4 685
Do not speak English "very well"	55 44 25 20	11 9 9	54 62 36	15 32 8	32 14 11	37 25 8	43 15 25	2 80 15 42 10
Linguistically isoloted	=	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	26 18	22 7	- 8 8 -	26 - -	-	2 4 1
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Prenzimary school	816 29	<b>909</b> 85	1 138 96	1 <b>579</b> 114	1 381 73	1 <b>938</b> 146	<b>739</b> -41	1 121
Preprimary school	29 12 669 657	51 636 601	68 841 799	66 1 058 1 045	73 38 979 969	115 1 435 1 379	23 577 577	1 121 57 38 783 781 281
College Public college  EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	118 105	188 167	201 191	407 386	329 289	357 339	121 105	281 258
Persons 25 years and aver	2 368 187 305	2 649 147 359	3 408 254 489	3 311 99 302	3 662 204 600	4 500 156	1 905 115	3 340 161 447
9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	965 484 116	1 181 474 184	1 496 604 144	1 190 593 196	1 580 505 215	426 1 460 919 195	398 865 269 100	1 664 477 162
Associate degree	235 76	120 184	248 173	489 442	317 241	665 679	97 61	228 201
Percent high school graduate or higher  Percent bochelor's degree or higher  FERTILITY	<b>79.2</b> 13.1	80.9 11.5	78.2 12.4	87.9 28.1	78.0 15.2	87.1 29.9	73.1 8.3	81.8 12.8
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 422 1 976	271 1 469 2 127	126 1 495 1 696	38 1 093 2 122	225 1 333 2 054	51 1 748 1 808	234 1 676 2 191	268 1 384 2 015
Persons 5 years and over	3 276 2 457 809	3 669 2 506 1 158	<b>4 864</b> 3 104 1 760	<b>5 007</b> 2 891 2 108	5 197 3 209 1 982	<b>6 589</b> 3 757 2 804	2 804 1 906 894	4 685 2 972
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	252 264 133	151 358 467	469 735 402	500 609 586	520 733 402	750 813 898	137 521 113	1 713 279 662 254 518
Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	1 <b>60</b> 10	182 5	154	413 8	327 6	343 28	123	518
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population	- 3 458	1 687 1 360 2 212	4 106 3 403 1 134	3 588 2 689	831 401	3 323 2 849		
In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre On farms	1 778 255	765 197	435 16	1 655 715 94	4 706 1 710 668	3 777 2 767 181	3 048 1 692 235	4 956 2 428 348
JOURNEY TO WORK  Warkers 16 years and aver  Car, truck, ar van	1 663 1 570	1 985 1 853	2 461 2 326	2 806 2 711	2 512 2 280	<b>3 625</b> 3 475	1 <b>328</b> 1 244	2 359 2 204
Drove alane Carpaoled Public transpartation (including taxicab)	1 428 142 -	1 588 265 13	2 163 163 9	2 531 180 -	2 014 266 2	3 095 380 -	1 076 168	1 942 262
Bus ar tralley bus or streetcar or trolley cor Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboot Walked	16	13 51	9 - 60	- - 23	2 - 33 24	- - 39 26	- 19	- 60
Other means Worked at home Persans per car, truck, or van	6 71 1.05	12 56 1.08	41 25 1.04	72 1.04	24 173 1.07	26 85 1.06	2 63 1.08	91 1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for wark: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m	20.2 150	21.3 226	18.2	20.4 150	24.6 255	19.2 173	24.0	21.1
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 o.m.	323 599 127	449 509 215	443 871 263	550 979 358	590 611 281	619 1 305 576	289 406 142	503 700 226 530
All ather times  Warked in MSA af residence  Muncie city	393 1 482 1 062	530 1 079 576	720 2 162 1 541	697 2 289 1 813	602 2 019 1 184	867 3 169	318 1 038	1 783
Yorktown town	1 062 22 13	69 -	1 541 378 -	134 7	36 6	2 411 61 11	600	1 016 31 247
Remainder af Delaware Caunty Worked outside MSA af residence Anderson city	385 181 39	434 906 500	243 299 108 17 79	326 517 174	790 493 122	686 456 108	156 276 290 34	28 461 576
Remainder af Anderson, IN MSA	55	148 74 45	17 79 26	16 99 26	54 44 9	7 56 16	34 31 3	33 12 22
Marian city	6 - -	17 - -	9 - 7	20 8 -	33 52 3	42 8 16	20 8 78	4 4 33
Remainder af Jay County	- 11	Ξ	-	8 -	27 - 8	11 16	34 24 8	4 33 30 182 139
Albany town (pt.)	_ 17	- 7	=	- 9 -	Ē	- - 51	- - 2	6 41
New Castle city Remainder of Henry Caunty Warked elsewhere	21 4 28	9 47 59	15 38	12 25 120	37 104	16 7 102	- - 44	70

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text l

Doto based on somple and subject to sompling vonobility, s	ee text. For definiti	Deloware (		see text j	Totals (	for split tracts/8NA'	s in Delaware Coun	hv.	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 5	Troct 8	Troct 9.01	Tract 17	Troct 20	Troct 21
LABOR FORCE STATUS  Persons 16 years and over  In lobor force  Percent of persons 16 years ond over  Civilion lobor force  Employed  Unemployed  Percent of civilian labor force  Institutionalized persons  Enrolled in school  Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	96 244 59 494 61.8 59 3.88 55 097 4 291 7.2 36 750 1 094	96 244 59 494 61.8 59 388 55 097 4 291 7.2 36 750 1 094 10 084	58 646 34 378 58.6 34 306 31 169 3 137 9.1 24 268 605 8 323	3 986 2 358 59.2 2 358 2 177 181 7.7 1 628 24 136	3 776 2 384 63.1 2 384 2 267 117 4.9 1 392 170 318	5 356 3 346 62.5 3 346 3 255 91 2.7 2 010 145 506	1 153 712 61.8 712 625 87 12.2 441	4 200 2 593 61.7 2 593 2 386 207 8.0 1 607 297	2 416 1 494 61.8 1 494 1 418 76 5.1 922 48
enrolled in school  Femeles 16 years and over  In labor force  Percent of femoles 16 years ond over  Civilion lobor force  Employed  Unemployed  Unemployed  Percent of civilion lobor force  With own children under 6 years  In lobor force  With own children owner of the own children own children own children own children own children own children under 6 years in families and	12 564 51 238 27 623 53.9 27 620 25 546 2 074 7.5 5 979 3 745 7 762 5 981	12 564 51 238 27 623 53.9 27 620 25 546 2 074 7.5 5 979 3 745 7 762 5 981	8 019 31 678 16 639 52.5 16 639 15 169 1 470 8.8 3 479 2 141 3 696 2 927	696 2 138 1 013 47.4 1 013 943 70 6.9 249 125 248 200	623 2 086 1 193 57.2 1 193 1 109 84 7.0 205 147 234 179	816 2 970 1 581 53.2 1 581 1 527 54 3.4 241 140 425 320	189 600 324 54.0 324 258 66 20.4 73 58 126 94	569 2 102 1 168 55.6 1 168 1 077 91 7.8 348 281 225 209	346 1 353 671 49.6 671 643 28 4.2 259 140 225 145
subfamilies  All parents present in household in lobor force  Ovar children 6 to 17 years in families and  subfamilies  All parents present in household in lobor force  Persons 16 to 19 years  Not enrolled in school  Unemployed or not in lobor force  Not high school graduate  Employed  Unemployed  Not in lobor force  Not in lobor force	8 424 5 081 16 950 12 180 10 617 1 540 686 658 231 157 270	8 424 5 081 16 950 12 180 10 617 1 540 686 658 231 157 270	4 911 2 879 8 300 5 956 7 720 972 489 446 131 137 178	434 215 570 392 227 125 61 52 - 28 24	289 199 584 480 202 9 - - -	354 212 882 591 363 22 	90 49 310 214 111 15 6 10 4 - 6	454 348 683 492 220 48 15 32 17 7	354 174 532 309 186 44 22 14 7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Iechnicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except proterive and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Iransportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers  Construction Monufacturing Transpartation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repoir services  Professional and related services	55 097 4 789 7 396 1 621 6 466 8 630 150 673 8 027 8 73 6 599 5 088 2 097 2 688 2 493 11 732 2 811 13 002 2 159 2 474 15 937	55 097 4 789 7 396 1 621 6 466 8 630 150 673 8 027 873 6 599 5 088 2 097 2 688 2 493 11 732 2 811 13 002 2 159 2 474 15 937	31 169 2 370 4 439 896 5 136 6 1134 114 398 5 370 274 3 018 2 837 1 126 1 585 5 750 1 336 7 761 1 044 1 315 10 206	2 177 95 73 48 313 395 10 320 33 304 331 95 160 192 604 117 512 113 94	2 267 191 572 120 199 366 7 10 325 18 169 166 48 76 83 338 89 427 66 113	3 255 518 1 108 130 473 408 - 25 274 111 193 62 28 25 56 542 124 650 143 114	625 30 28 22 76 81 	2 386 185 147 28 287 325 7 10 465 17 333 273 156 153 186 590 71 712 30 91	1 418 143 104 6 1800 233 7 13 214 223 174 34 87 64 372 65 368 62 91
CLASS OF WORKER  Employed persons 16 years and over  Privote wage ond solory workers  Government workers  Local government workers  Self-employed workers	55 097 43 047 8 806 3 257 3 057	55 097 43 047 8 806 3 257 3 057	31 169 24 179 5 675 1 916 1 206	2 177 1 924 185 96 58	2 267 1 556 550 159 154	3 255 2 265 789 144 201	<b>625</b> 490 77 34 58	2 386 1 984 317 195 85	1 418 1 199 142 64 77
WORK STATUS IN 1989  Persons 16 years and over who worked In 1999 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	69 012 48 154 30 814 5 815 3 403 10 084	69 012 48 154 30 814 5 815 3 403 10 084	41 702 27 736 15 723 3 365 2 215 6 737	2 554 1 905 1 368 251 105 328	2 617 1 838 1 144 298 175 509	3 819 2 777 1 741 412 249 539	770 510 360 60 33 109	2 951 2 246 1 539 309 180 419	1 602 1 115 810 127 48 254
DISABILITY  Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years  With a mobility or self-core limitation In labar force With a self-core limitation In labar force With a self-core limitation In labar force Prevented from working No work disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility or self-core limitation	80 711 3 441 1 798 306 2 409 6 976 2 636 3 542 73 735 55 136 14 333 2 785 2 139	80 711 3 441 1 798 306 2 409 6 976 2 636 3 542 73 735 55 136 14 333 2 785 2 139	48 857 2 214 1 169 150 1 528 4 726 1 749 2 487 44 131 31 568 9 112 1 786 1 7443	3 196 221 158 17 116 526 194 311 2 670 2 094 766 148 132	2 926 21 11 - 10 194 123 41 2 732 2 220 680 81 65	4 245 63 30 7 51 239 89 107 4 006 3 114 966 88 75 34	964 83 66 8 29 131 21 76 833 691	3 262 183 131 17 127 503 170 306 2 759 2 359 641 105 80	1 964 73 45 40 239 84 108 1 725 1 352 404 95 65
With a self-care limitation	4 029 19 495 8 766 33 432 17 491 45 928	4 029 19 495 8 766 33 432 17 491 45 928	965 2 661 17 952 4 987 31 868 8 424 41 317	304 13 364 415 29 507 690 34 276	152 28 128 299 46 218 637 51 981	293 36 899 463 112 231 1 017 69 712	- 66 15 055 167 17 770 230 68 837	158 14 127 421 23 017 792 48 376	127 13 186 301 21 574 494 40 113

#### Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatols for split t Delaware Co					Muncie city, De	elaware County			
Area	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS  Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent af persons 16 years and aver  Civilian labor force	4 140 2 772 67.0 2 772	4 096 2 975 72.6 2 975	<b>570</b> 368 64.6 368	1 732 1 065 61.5 1 065	1 612 943 58.5 943	1 966 1 062 54.0 1 062	3 889 2 284 58.7 2 284	1 673 921 55.1 921	3 388 2 035 60.1 2 014	3 776 2 384 63.1 2 384
Emplayed	2 583 189 6.8 1 368 70 151	2 897 78 2.6 1 121 - 230	306 62 16.8 202 - 41	920 145 13.6 667 17 57	729 214 22.7 669 - 67	790 272 25.6 904 - 99	2 103 181 7.9 1 605 24 136	803 118 12.8 752 - 122	1 860 154 7.6 1 353 15 976	2 384 2 267 117 4.9 1 392 170 318
enralled in school Females 16 years and over In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar farce In labor force In labor force In labor force	539 2 183 1 258 57.6 1 258 1 144 114 9.1 309 260	399 2 117 1 369 64.7 1 369 1 329 40 2.9 243 187	63 274 176 64.2 176 143 33 18.8 25	203 8 <b>51</b> 457 53.7 457 388 69 15.1 154	281 942 493 52.3 493 366 127 25.8 141 81	297 1 081 505 46.7 505 381 124 24.6 155 66	673 2 078 964 46.4 964 894 70 7.3 249 125	322 900 404 404 352 52 12.9 101 64 78	234 1 792 1 040 58.0 1 040 985 55 5.3 71 45	623 2 086 1 193 57.2 1 193 1 109 84 7.0 205 147 234 179
With awn children 6 to 17 years only In labor farce Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	449 335 448 358	526 383 315 251	36 -	163 111 <b>250</b> 147	147 113 196 125	255 183 <b>233</b> 82	248 200 <b>434</b> 215	78 55 1 <b>58</b> 102	66 59 <b>99</b> 57	234 179 289 199
All parents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years  Not enrolled in school Unemplayed or not in lobor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemplayed Not in labor force	898 656 <b>308</b> 108 29 16 - 6	995 775 315 36 6 6  -	11 38 21 9 16 7	431 272 137 64 39 39 5 9	326 246 99 38 31 12 -	539 377 180 68 47 55 16 12 27	570 392 223 121 61 52 - 28 24	245 126 96 43 23 26 15 5	150 120 274 39 21 21 - 5 16	584 480 202 9 9 - - -
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 583 188 273 53 359 477 7 7 66	2 897 405 633 119 431 412 7	306 22 39 16 36 28	920 5 57 13 102 97 -	729 22 76 18 43 91 16 20	790 21 15 - 100 77 8 16	2 103 95 73 48 291 376 -	803 50 101 27 68 113 3	1 860 140 370 68 255 439	2 267 191 572 120 199 366 7
Service accupations, except pratective and household arming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precisian production, craft, and repair accupations dochine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors ironsportation and material moving accupations landlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	323 17 321 267 118 114	248 26 271 177 70 98	131 18 9 - 7	274 12 102 91 36 111	124 - 44 157 24 94	183 10 58 155 82 65	320 25 296 324 95 150	144 15 97 80 39 66	307 25 106 51 33 32	10 325 18 169 166 48 76
Construction Manufacturing Fransportation, communications, and other utilities Malesale and retail trade Fransportations, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Prafessianal and related services	151 616 151 678 94 131 565	63 683 142 618 165 101 917	10 28 7 95 17 20 82	37 146 51 305 26 36 228	16 227 53 113 21 30 164	73 170 28 250 - 32 120	182 588 117 482 113 94 347	43 128 50 229 17 61 206	28 163 54 419 89 70 873	83 338 89 427 66 113 1 024
CLASS OF WORKER  Employed persons 16 years and over  Private wage and salary warkers  Government warkers  Lacal gavemment workers  Self-emplayed warkers	2 583 2 073 393 149 110	2 897 2 289 453 128 155	306 245 37 16 24	920 745 124 61 44	<b>729 562</b> 141 92 26	790 689 78 45 23	2 103 1 860 175 86 58	<b>803</b> 655 103 19 39	1 860 1 270 520 53 63	2 267 1 556 550 159 154
WORK STATUS IN 1989  Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989  Usually warked 35 or mare hours per week  50 to 52 weeks  40 to 49 weeks  27 to 39 weeks  Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	2 963 2 225 1 571 343 140 354	3 253 2 330 1 764 253 141 522	388 249 157 18 14 73	1 100 706 406 109 56 201	882 687 370 168 48 87	1 029 756 444 121 43 109	2 400 1 840 1 325 239 95 328	984 691 359 127 36 137	2 904 1 545 559 115 119 774	2 617 1 838 1 144 298 175 509
OISABILITY Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation In labar force With a wark disability Vith a wark disability	3 444 68 43 19 51 155	3 654 119 49 20 97 191	503 53 38 8 23 76 32	1 474 113 73 - 59 283	1 <b>253</b> 177 47 14 156 179	1 655 143 73 17 101 316	3 122 212 149 8 107 517	1 342 146 91 5 84 251	3 055 32 8 - 24 87	2 926 21 11 
In labor farce Prevented from warking a wark disability. In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	58 91 3 289 2 627	106 68 3 463 2 826	32 34 427 332	86 186 1 191 941	67 102 1 074 805	82 229 1 339 971	185 311 2 605 2 029	89 140 1 091 823	73 8 2 968 1 895	123 41 2 732 2 220
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989	109 78 83	82 55 51	11 11 -	56 51 35	128 95 64	311 111 93 52	743 137 121 73	331 138 111 69	297 56 48 38	61 65 16
Na warkers	186 21 368 363 34 513 957 45 664	142 29 765 351 48 882 1 016 55 676	31 5 515 35 24 514 28 52 307	82 7 786 195 15 776 273 32 359	169 7 941 189 21 991 214 35 373	188 6 945 290 16 806 224 24 818	304 13 364 403 29 325 670 34 604	85 11 488 189 14 561 117 28 281	41 40 728 79 28 020 252 49 614	152 28 128 299 46 218 637 51 981

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Muncie city,	Oelaware County	—Con.			
Area	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS  Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent af persons 16 years and aver Civilian labor farce Emplayed Unemplayed Percent af civilian labor farce Nat in labor farce Institutionalized persons Enralled in school Nainistitutionalized persons 65 years and aver, nat		6 512 2 696 41.4 2 696 2 499 197 7.3 3 816 - 3 772	4 503 2 628 58.4 2 613 2 326 287 11.0 1 875 -	2 965 1 765 59.5 1 748 1 591 157 9.0 1 200 79 199	1 959 1 000 51.0 994 871 123 12.4 959 20 152	2 885 1 776 61.6 1 776 1 593 183 10.3 1 109	1 776 1 050 59.1 1 043 905 138 13.2 726	2 564 1 664 64.9 1 664 1 540 124 7.5 900	2 134 1 348 63.2 1 348 1 170 178 13.2 766
enrolled in school  Femoles 16 years and over  In labor force Percent of females 16 years and aver Civilian labor farce Emplayed Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor force With awn children under 6 years In labor farce With own children 6 to 17 years anly In labor force	789 2 464 1 280 51,9 1 280 1 244 36 2.8 132 61 337 263	6 3 677 1 638 44.5 1 638 1 527 111 6.8 59 38	560 2 311 1 325 57.3 1 325 1 201 1 24 9.4 127 76 98 88	481 1 629 816 50.1 816 773 43 5.3 199 120 215 161	415 1 162 548 47.2 548 501 47 8.6 179 123 163	489 1 533 839 54.7 839 767 72 8.6 239 139 262 217	320 968 439 45.4 439 363 76 17.3 152 50 137	392 1 363 740 54.3 740 675 65 8.8 191 118 261 217	338 1 136 642 56.5 642 565 77 12.0 183 132 225
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	213 115 665 455 296 22 	71 37 - 4 034 31 25 - -	154 103 234 173 353 27 6 6 - 6	275 155 351 256 207 40 6 7 7	246 134 484 294 188 46 32 19 4 —	302 185 572 443 225 82 53 39 8 19	218 92 269 166 94 22 9 7 7	241 139 561 407 230 78 18 33 20	272 170 430 328 194 83 43 45 9 21
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES  Employed persons 16 years and over  Executive, administrative, and managenial occupations  Prafessional specialty occupations  Technicians and related support occupations  Administrative support occupations, including clerical  Private household occupations  Pratective service occupations  Service occupations, except protective and hausehold  Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations  Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations  Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations  Handlers, equipment deaners, helpers, and laborers  Canstruction  Manufocturing  Transpartation, cammunications, and ather utilities  Whalesale and retail trade  Finance, insurance, and real estate  Business and repair services	951 123 428 300 - 25 212 11 114 54 22 18 28 379 51	2 499 122 413 61 257 743 12 38 650 21 28 78 26 50 7 74 19 686 26 61	2 326 188 417 126 292 496 26 30 378 18 114 94 55 92 68 291 67 549 65 126	1 591 144 159 46 197 254 - 36 286 286 139 136 73 71 66 272 139 433 51 57	871 31 77 37 69 112 5 6 170 170 184 442 555 20 264 50 166 41	1 593 92 88 31 140 266 7 19 205 27 246 189 117 166 98 421 107 414 73	905 57 22 5 78 99 - 31 180 - 185 145 53 50 56 288 50 178 35	1 540 76 78 - 156 198 16 3 320 27 212 229 76 149 87 436 92 476 18	1 170 84 51 27 108 105 - 41 287 19 152 147 74 75 57 223 93 302 40 63
Professional and related services  CLASS OF WORKER  Employed persons 16 years and over  Private wage and salary workers  Government warkers  Local gavernment warkers  Self-emplayed warkers	2 598 1 790 660 113 148	2 499 1 698 774 136 20	969  2 326 1 735 466 113 96	476  1 591 1 222 299 113 64	871 747 118 79 3	300 1 593 1 366 176 99 51	905 775 112 92 18	264 1 540 1 341 159 66 40	216 1 170 969 170 109 31
WORK STATUS IN 1989  Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989  Usually worked 35 or mare haurs per week	3 106 2 209 1 299 348 211 457	6 013 2 752 292 292 316 1 226	3 484 2 095 834 141 168 667	2 006 1 495 977 168 76 225	1 141 801 509 106 85 125	1 849 1 383 1 012 118 128 254	1 164 899 616 86 82 121	1 756 1 314 899 145 88 233	1 <b>421</b> 1 032 731 126 70 162
DISABILITY  Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years  With a mability ar self-care limitation  With a mability limitation  In lobor farce  With o self-care limitation  With a work disability  In lobor farce  Prevented fram working  Na work disability  In lobor farce  Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over  With o mability ar self-care limitation  With a mability limitation  With a self-care limitation	3 396 48 30 7 36 204 83 78 3 192 2 445 939 88 75 34	6 506 98 45 - 84 161 64 27 6 345 2 632	3 877 90 17 6 90 147 75 33 3 730 2 487 611 79 47 53	2 306 129 76 18 67 251 94 127 2 055 1 582 563 107 84 64	1 484 160 76 8 104 311 66 219 1 173 904 449 104 88 72	2 320 181 111 18 143 229 39 178 2 091 1 661 565 129 117 55	1 407 67 38 14 56 178 81 76 1 229 920 362 71 61 39	2 140 88 23 12 70 209 101 77 1 931 1 541 424 112 95 62	1 755 169 77 6 135 287 88 182 1 468 1 226 379 99 73
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989  Na warkers	272 38 325 390 119 362 718 69 150	- 30 15 726 74 17 129	134 20 424 178 24 733 411 38 017	135 24 456 287 25 893 509 36 266	111 12 191 213 14 519 301 33 456	183 13 902 305 24 793 521 34 059	76 14 884 268 18 330 339 32 352	117 17 079 322 20 833 482 33 184	77 19 298 285 19 370 377 31 029

### Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Muncie cir	ty, Delaware County—Co	n.		
Area	Tract 17 (pt.)	Troct 19.01	Tract 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	117	622	3 743	3 962	1 755	120	30
In labor forcePercent af persons 16 years and over	59 50.4	468 75.2	2 461 65.7	2 492 62.9	1 106 63.0	102 85.0	30 30 100.0
Civilian labor force	59 51	462 426	2 461 2 385	2 492 2 285	1 106 1 036	102 85 17	30 30
UnemployedPercent of civilian labor force	13.6	36 7.8 154	76 3.1 1 282	207 8.3 1 470	70 6.3	16.7	1
Not in lobor force Institutionalized persons	58 - 14	143	161	222 103	649 _ 85	18 -	Ξ.
Enralled in school Noninstitutianalized persans 65 years and aver, not enralled in school	25	-	656	569	274	-	7/
Females 16 years and over	71 27	330 253	2 042 1 163	1 950 1 121	<b>959</b> 497	59 59	20 20
In labar force Percent af females 16 years ond over Civilian labor force	38.0 27	76.7 253	57.0 1 163	57.5 1 121	51.8 497	100.0 59	100.0
EmployedUnemployed	19 8	225 28	1 130 33	1 030 91	469 28	42 17	20 20
Percent af civilion labor force With own children under 6 years	29.6 8	11.1 121	2.8 220	8.1 <b>33</b> 1	5.6 201	28.8 26	10
In labor force	33	80 42	149 329	264 218	130 177	26	10
In lobor forceOwn children under 6 years in fomilies and	21 21	34	278	209	120		
All porents present in household in lobor farce	21 -	133 84	<b>317</b> 198	<b>439</b> 341	<b>272</b> 157	<b>33</b> 33	9 9
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	6 <b>9</b> 31	<b>70</b>	<b>721</b> 597	606 477	412 264	-	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	13 6	61 14	212 26	199 48	264 165 44		-/
Unemplayed or not in labar farce	6	10	4 9	15 32	22 14	Ξ.	3
Emplayed	Ī	4 4	5 -	17 7	7 -	-	- 3
Not in labor farce	6	-	4	8	7	-	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	51	426	2 385	2 285	1 036	8.5	30
Executive, administrative, and managenal occupations Professional specialty accupations	Ξ.	29 98	376 563	185 134	1 <b>036</b> 100 76	9	=
Fechnicians and related support occupations	=	23 60 73	69 326	28 270	122	9	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	73	378	316 7	167 7	25	10
Protective service accupations  Service accupations, except protective and household  Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	76	19 178	10 443	6 164	17	=).
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations  Machine aperators, ossemblers, and inspectors	11	76 13 26	11 246	17 320	159	- 8	- 1
ransportation and material maving accupations tandlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and lobarers	20	- 7 14	162 25 32	254 156 145	162 15	8	10
Canstruction	- I	20	52	178	58 46	9 -	
Nanufacturing ranspartation, cammunications, and ather utilities	7 13	11 21	437 71	558 71	272 43	9 -	20
Whalesale and retail tradeinance, insurance, and real estate	11 -	129 7	541 182	693 21	254 34 51	34	10
Business and repair servicesProfessianal and related services	13	15 189	133 862	91 500	51 245	8 9	3
CLASS OF WORKER							- 3
Employed persons 16 years and over	<b>51</b> 51	<b>426</b> 277	<b>2 385</b> 1 770	2 285 1 910	1 <b>036</b> 865 122	<b>8.5</b> 51	<b>30</b> 30
Gavernment warkers Lacol gavernment warkers	_	117 27	437 192	303 181	122 57	34 8	3
Self-emplayed warkers	-	25	158	72	49	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in							
Usually warked 35 ar more hours per week	<b>63</b> 52 43	<b>542</b> 257	<b>2 643</b> 2 040	2 829 2 155	1 177 833	94 77	30 30 30
50 to 52 weeks	43 –	115 61	1 488 240	1 492 284	571 109	51	30
27 ta 39 weeks Jsually warked 1 ta 34 hours per week, 40 ta 52 weeks _	_	45 152	150 318	175 395	26 167	9 17	
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	92	616	2 930	3 099	1 467	102	30
With a mability ar self-care limitation	_	8 8	47 26	164 112	68 40	_	
In labar forceWith a self-care limitation	_	Ξ	28	9	35	=	81
Vith a wark disability In labor farce	Ξ	24 16	121 56	466 157	218 84	17 8	31
Prevented from warkingla work disability	92	8 592	48 2 809	282 2 633	92 1 249	9 85	30 30
In labar farce	59	446	2 255	2 271	1 008	85	30
ond over Vith a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	<b>25</b> 4 4	Ξ	813 107 83	641 105 80	288 63 41	18 _ _	=
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989	_	_	71	60	52	-	- 5
o workers Mean family incame (dallars)	28	20	185	158	104	9	- 1
warker Mean family income (dallars)	3 815 15 15 784	3 099 60 7 727	24 367 329	14 127 393	13 645 205	2 707 18	10
Or mare warkers	23 29 570	220 17 672	45 292 890 62 249	22 808 748	17 659 378	20 000	16 290
,	27 370	17 0/2	02 249	35 267	37 031	38 500	

#### Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Oeloware County								
Area	Troct 5 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 22
LABOR FORCE STATUS  Persons 16 years and over  In labor force  Percent of persons 16 years and over  Civilian labor force  Employed	97 74 76.3 74 74	=	963 675 70.1 675 657	- - -	=	1 036 653 63.0 653	238 101 42.4 101	661 388 58.7 388	4 929 3 238 65.7 3 219
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Not in labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in schoal Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	23 - -	=	18 2.7 288 87 43	=======================================	=	574 79 12.1 383 — 33	101 - - 137 75 21	382 6 1.5 273 48 22	3 034 185 5.7 1 691 59 252
enralled in school Females 16 years ond over In lobor force Percent af femoles 16 years and over Civilion lobor farce Employed Unemployed	23 60 49 81.7 49 49	-	27 506 301 59.5 301 283 18	- - - -	- - - -	164 529 297 56.1 297 239 58	152 47 30.9 47 47	72 <b>394</b> 174 44.2 174 174	625 <b>2 523</b> 1 427 56.6 1 427 1 317
Percent of civilian labor farce With own children under 6 years	-	-	6.0 109 79 88 57	-	- -	19.5 65 58 93 73	17 17 7 -	58 10 48 25	7.7 322 168 565 458
All porents present in hausehold in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies  All porents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years  Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed	- - 4 4 - -		97 217 136 67 - - - -	-	-	49 241 183 98 9 - 4 4	7 77 15 21	17 120 45 21	233 1 095 807 398 88 39 36 14
Nat in lobor force  OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES  Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support accupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Pratective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing accupations Precision production, craft, and repair accupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations	74 		- 657 178 157 7 45 108 62 - 79 8			574 30 28 22 76 74 - 11 115 - 117 53	101 - 13 - 17 9 - - 22 22 13 19	382 43 28 6 58 66 - 7 50 - 64 12	3 034 213 328 123 324 413 - 46 423 90 407 350 178
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and laborers  Canstruction  Manufacturing  Tronsportation, cammunicatians, and ather utilities  Wholesale and retail trade  Finance, insurance, and real estate  Business and repair services  Prafessianal and reloted services	10 10 16 - 30 - -	-	7 28 163 73 75 51 50 203	- - - - - - - -	-	17 40 84 79 198 16 47 81	8 8 32 - 19 9 - 24	18 100 22 114 28 40 49	170 139 119 697 179 655 140 150 773
CLASS OF WORKER  Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary workers  Government warkers Locol government workers Self-emplayed workers	<b>74</b> 64 10 10	- - - -	657 475 129 31 53	: : :	: : :	574 439 77 34 58	101 74 14 14	382 334 20 7 28	3 034 2 348 442 239 239
WORK STATUS IN 1989  Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989  Usually worked 35 ar mare haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 ta 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks  Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	<b>74</b> 65 43 12 10	-	713 568 442 64 38 82	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	707 458 317 60 33 109	122 91 47 25 5 24	425 282 239 18 22 87	3 452 2 556 1 837 299 127 402
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	74 9 9 9 9 9 9 - 65 65 23		849 15 - 15 35 6 29 814 669	-	-	872 83 66 8 29 131 21 76 741 632	163 19 19 8 11 37 13 24 126 88	497 5 5 5 21 - 16 476 344 116 32	4 155 147 73 12 93 345 123 164 3 810 3 029 696 160
With a mobility fimitation	11 11 - 12 35 608 20 23 294		21 18 430 73 74 134 299 71 060	:	:	38 23 337 152 17 966 207 73 200	- - 28 25 946 44 271 225	24 32 11 109 96 29 935 116 50 156	201 15 486 542 30 269 1 155 43 098

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Delawore County—Con.								
Area	Troct 23.01	Troct 23.02	Troct 24.01 (pt.)	Troct 24.02 (pt.)	Troct 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 26.02	Troct 27	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	2 733	3 075	4 020	4 066	4 294	5 247	2 269	2 070	
In lobor force	1 788	2 072 67.4	2 670 66.4	2 945 72.4	2 697 62.8	3 811	1 451	<b>3 970</b> 2 553	
Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force	1 788	2 066 1 994	2 670 2 498	2 945	2 697	72.6 3 802	63.9 1 451	64.3 2 553 2 414	
EmployedUnemployed	60	72	172	2 867 78	2 567 130	3 672 130	1 366 85	2 414 139 5.4	
Percent of civilion lobor force Not in lobor force	945	3.5 1 003	6.4 1 3 <u>5</u> 0	2.6 1 121	4.8 1 597	3.4 1 436	5.9 818	1 417	
Institutionolized personsEnrolled in school	119	121	70 151	230	61 <b>23</b> 1	215	128	89 195	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 yeors ond over, not enrolled in school	368	388	530	399	663	429	312	545	
n lobor force	1 388 760	1 <b>547</b> 884	2 124 1 199	<b>2 097</b> 1 349	2 251 1 102	<b>2 701</b> 1 695	1 213 634	2 <b>075</b> 1 066	
Percent of femoles 16 years ond over Civilion lobor force	54.8	57.1 881	56.5 1 199	64.3 1 349	49.0 1 102	62.8 1 695	52.3	51,4	
EmployedUnemployed	760 752 8	853 28	1 102 97	1 309	1 012 90	1 625 70	634 599 35	1 066 1 016	
Percent of civilion lobor force	1.1	3.2 186	8.1 283	3.0 233	8.2	4.1 443	5.5	50 4.7 230 162	
In lobor force	92 279	104 289	234 449	177	206 130	279	184 94	162	
In lobor force Own children under 6 years in families and	277	289	335	526 383	425 285	631 486	262 205	404 296	
Subfamilies	202	258	415	306	400	611	288	313	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and		131	325	242	258	372	138	226	
subfamilies  Il porents present in household in labor force	602 457	619 469	898 656	<b>995</b> 775	<b>981</b> 637	1 456 1 074	<b>561</b> 413	<b>788</b> 557	
Persons 16 to 19 yearsat enrolled in school	215	<b>224</b> 50	<b>308</b> 108	<b>315</b> 36	<b>297</b> 35	464 92 28	182	283 63 16 33 21	
Unemployed or not in lobor forceNot high school groduote	45 19 6	50 19 15	108 29 16	6	21 13	28 64	38 20 19	16	
Employed		6	- 6	-	7	45	3	21	
Unemployed Not in lobor force	6	9	10	6	6	19	10 6	2 10	
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
tecutive, odministrative, and managerial occupations	1 728 146 137	1 994 200	2 498 188	2 867 405	<b>2 567</b> 166	3 672 525	1 366 120 121	2 414	
ofessional specialty occupations	137 67	220 34	264	633 109	216 74	525 586 103	121	205 226	
chnicions and related support occupations  iles occupations  dministrative support occupations, including clerical	67 126 369	197 251	53 350 452	431 402	271 341	581 489	20 125	107 237	
ivote household occupations	7	7 26	7 49	7	6	_	190 2	311	
ervice occupations, except protective and household	141	185	323	248	311	43 363	25 155 50 233 153	26 259 86 435 296 100	
recision production, croft, and repair occupations	62 318	48 344	17 313	26 271	160 489	52 490	50 233	86 435	
Aochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ronsportation and material moving occupations	168	246 133	267 110	167 70	284 112	221 57	153 78	296 100	
londlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers	71 72	103 131	105	98	134	162	94	126	
Construction Monufacturing	491	547	151 607	63 663 142	196 584	163 861	107 387	132 750 189	
Fransportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade	284	108 429	151 644	618	126 567	198 802	85 305	189 501	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	108 124	91 115	94 123	155 101	80 111	<b>23</b> 3 135	62 48	48 115	
Professional and related services	375	409	556	917	586	1 050	242	466	
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over	1 728	1 994	2 498	2 867	2 567	3 672	1 266	0.434	
Privote wage and salory workersGovernment workers	1 346 175	1 602 241	2 022 359	2 259	2 032	2 790	1 366 1 065	<b>2 414</b> 2 018	
Local government workers	53 193	133	141	453 128	277 153	593 193	143 101	198 104	
Self-employed workers	193	151	110	155	242	280	152	177	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in									
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 937 1 486	2 228 1 694	2 869 2 148	3 223 2 300	2 963 2 299	<b>4 137</b> 3 059	1 615 1 271	2 845 2 141	
50 to 52 weeks	1 086 217	1 282 177	1 520 334	2 300 1 734 253	1 683 298	2 438 327	848 172	1 575	
27 to 39 weeksUsually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	86 196	107 263	131 337	141 522	110 294	133	108	194 137	
DISABILITY		200	337	322	274	555	159	31 <b>7</b>	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64									
With a mobility or self-core limitation	2 335 82	<b>2 59</b> 6 60	<b>3 342</b> 68	<b>3 624</b> 119	<b>3 500</b> 216	<b>4 685</b> 108	1 916 65	3 246	
With a mobility limitation	43	38 13	43 19	49 20	112	48	31	231 93 3	
With o self-core limitotionWith o work disobility	24 52 144	45 157	51 138	97 191	28 175	67	55	177	
In lobor forcePrevented from working	65	68	50	106	360 178	261 128	154 70	267 50 167	
No work disability	46 2 191	67 2 439	82 3 204	68 3 433	141 3 140	107 4 424	68 1 762	2 979	
In lobor forceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	1 693	1 915	2 542	2 796	2 458	3 577	1 341	2 419	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	398 47	<b>473</b> 110	<b>608</b> 109	<b>442</b> 82	<b>733</b> 183	<b>553</b> 70	<b>353</b> 76	<b>635</b> 119	
With o mobility limitotion With o self-core limitotion	41 29	70 69	78 83	55 51	144 67	53 43	43 43	67 77	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workersMeon fomily income (dollors)	129 16 259	107 23 281	177 22 317	142 29 765	177 32 641	127 20 696	93 22 939	133 21 267	
Mean fomily income (dollors)	299 32 684	365 32 190	345 35 270	341 49 838	382 28 013	527 54 823	255 28 598	362 22 067	
2 or more workers	642 47 860	724 48 841	939 45 802	1 016 55 676	979 42 148	1 452	552 41 791	922	
			45 002	33 070	42 140	55 203	41 791	44 187	

[Oata bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	To text. For genium	Delawore County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Oelaware County						
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Tract 5	Troct 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 17	Troct 20	Troct 21	
INCOME IN 1989  Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$75,000 or or ore Median (dollars)  Men (dollars)  Men (dollars)  Men (dollars)  Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollars)	45 106 3 538 6 021 4 913 8 496 6 981 7 459 5 574 1 226 898 24 436 31 720 30 286 31 720 42 980 16 677 45,5 28 15,6 44 425 7 031 25.3 16 135 12 168	45 106 3 538 6 021 4 913 8 496 6 981 7 459 5 574 1 226 898 24 436 31 720 30 286 31 720 42 980 16 677 45,5 28 156 44 425 7 031 25,3 16 135	27 167 2 792 4 802 3 362 5 473 3 950 3 764 2 118 472 434 19 353 27 086 16 072 26 832 25 508 11 727 37,0 25 540 28 193 15 595 10 686	2 165 122 342 331 520 384 351 86 16 13 19 502 23 722 1 409 25 186 1 792 15 916 46.9 23 506 1 762 8 415 29.4 15 000 10 063	1 942 110 200 210 366 293 415 217 51 80 27 388 37 147 1 088 37 147 1 634 20 929 40.2 31 023 1 839 10 264 26.5 15 712	2 692 107 198 198 436 392 445 473 244 199 35 521 57 195 1 773 47 480 2 339 27 798 48.6 43 837 2 737 9 234 22.1 22 390 23 851	591 64 65 116 161 71 51 46 8 9 18 317 36 684 463 21 094 523 14 827 47.8 24 130 506 4 880 21.7 14 537 13 724	2 015 114 300 177 506 381 377 143 8 9 23 120 30 546 1 371 27 217 2 011 15 422 48.5 19 517 1 890 7 809 29.8 14 896 12 187	1 213 118 216 109 239 131 245 123 27 5 22 121 26 431 922 26 607 1 003 18 008 53 2 2 24 702 1 145 8 289 24.1 17 090 10 025	
Households With eornings (dollors) Mean eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security incame (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars) With refirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)	45 106 35 415 32 404 12 836 8 076 2 902 3 361 7 696 7 104	45 106 35 415 32 404 12 836 8 076 2 902 3 361 7 696 7 104	27 167 20 423 27 606 8 405 7 924 2 288 3 245 4 587 6 500	2 165 1 564 25 722 839 7 748 204 2 359 470 5 554	1 942 1 528 34 673 504 9 543 25 5 991 339 8 025	2 692 2 113 53 416 757 10 455 80 3 200 610 10 822	591 492 37 578 166 8 647 83 3 754 150 6 325	2 015 1 601 31 681 679 6 948 149 4 820 364 5 045	1 213 932 27 330 356 7 813 169 2 964 220 6 019	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 795 36 849 40 405 42 996 43 211 42 837 15 963 12 681	38 795 36 849 40 405 42 996 43 211 42 837 15 963 12 681	34 516 29 243 38 650 39 633 35 816 42 188 15 241 12 191	28 359 26 250 29 432 30 880 28 845 31 934 15 485 13 703 16 535	47 065 46 646 47 385 49 830 46 525 52 172 22 428 25 047	75 393 53 259 89 494 84 210 63 819 95 384 20 019 13 953	42 751 16 290 66 501 56 400 24 897 71 292 10 572 7 689	36 642 45 294 30 668 39 939 52 922 31 950 16 778 16 409	30 352 26 705 34 143 34 567 34 151 34 884 13 080 11 549 20 896	
No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families	21 656 30 286	21 656 30 286	20 019 1 16 072	16 535	20 065	30 466 1 773	22 584	17 442		
Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-cauple families Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	24 108 14 424 5 304 24 992 20 260 10 989 4 160 4 277 3 024 2 974	24 108 14 424 5 304 24 992 20 260 10 989 4 160 4 277 3 024 2 974 1 024	12 034 7 528 3 215 12 280 9 437 5 124 2 313 3 175 2 103 2 161 824	1 014 531 246 1 146 829 419 186 213 156 107 55	869 471 174 <b>897</b> 717 372 159 <b>175</b> 136 83	1 395 698 222 1 517 1 216 537 179 196 119	463 324 236 56 324 248 121 40 124 61 100	1 092 604 302 1 163 955 463 240 182 111 141 62	922 711 489 229 719 574 330 137 177 118 148 92	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21 122 14 820 5 364 111 645 25 961 25 833 18 571 14 333 5 653	21 122 14 820 5 364 111 645 25 961 25 833 18 571 14 333 5 653	16 449 11 095 3 738 63 709 13 616 13 502 9 217 9 112 3 645	872 756 317 4 972 1 048 1 041 657 766 268	1 216 854 297 4 379 873 873 637 680 310	1 389 919 250 6 279 1 236 1 236 902 966 352	177 128 49 1 495 408 408 339 189 93	825 644 268 4 943 1 158 1 150 782 641 198	340 291 153 3 198 886 886 589 404 111	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent belaw poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated Individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years ond over Persons Percent below paverty level Persons under 18 years	3 134 10.3 1 846 2 295 1 136 1 384 814 773 439 1 648 962 1 457 671 8 896 4 478 1 291 18 698 16.7 4 585 4 484	3 134 10.3 1 846 2 295 1 136 1 384 814 773 439 1 648 962 1 457 671 8 896 4 478 1 291 18 698 16.7 4 585 4 484	2 305 14.3 1 306 1 773 948 909 532 577 355 1 306 1 143 569 7 768 3 852 944 15 173 23.8 3 612	185 13.1 99 136 70 107 69 82 36 78 30 54 34 169 147 97 871 17.5 339	53 4.9 37 25 17 45 29 17 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 456 213 39 628 14.3 54 54	96 5.4 59 84 36 31 23 19 11 65 36 65 25 574 203 21 889 14.2 189	117 25.3 64 97 24 35 28 15 8 82 16 60 40 17 426 28.5 205 205	122 8.9 70 78 52 86 52 42 34 36 18 36 18 185 150 73 555 11.2	177 19.2 119 151 103 66 52 47 35 104 60 97 68 119 88 46 672 21.0 261	
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and over Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	8 924 24 380 40 692	8 924 24 380 40 692	7 557 19 320 29 583	339 207 133 64 277 1 102 2 066	34 65 26 314 753 1 234	189 146 21 7 498 1 005 1 326	205 178 26 9 202 482 793	159 89 94 26 164 921 1 842	261 148 62 32 266 941 1 429	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, s  Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split tracts/BNA's in Delaware Caunty—Con.		Muncie city, Delaware County							
Area	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989  Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 or mare Median (dollars) Mean (dallars) Mean (dallars)  Hean (fallars)  Hean (fallars)  Families	34 998 1 506	2 011 61 85 89 260 424 459 459 82 92 38 329 44 442 1 509	328 117 69 21 51 42 11 	965 177 227 172 187 70 90 21 21 - 12 088 17 653 550	867 174 234 101 127 61 108 49 13 	1 120 269 238 216 225 81 57 26 8 	2 098 122 331 331 486 374 339 86 16 13 19 612 23 824 1 372	1 054 220 329 160 162 106 53 24 - - 9 428 13 793 391	1 464 256 373 165 185 159 140 123 42 21 12 077 24 071 372	1 942 110 200 210 366 293 415 217 51 80 27 388 37 387 1 068 37 147
Median income (dallars)  Males 15 years and over, with income  Median income (dallars)  Percent year-round full-time warkers  Median income (dallars)  Females 15 years and aver, with income  Median income (dallars)  Percent year-round full-time warkers  Median income (dollars)  Per capita income (dollars)  INCOME TYPE IN 1989	1 842 10 208 33.4 16 860 13 148	44 219 1 919 28 050 60.9 35 625 1 840 11 146 32.4 17 658 16 892	25 500 296 6 058 28.7 18 750 225 5 433 32.0 14 792 8 766	17 562 816 8 111 33.8 18 864 782 5 745 16.6 11 316 6 998	17 656 576 11 970 36.8 19 318 829 6 393 19.1 16 462 7 845	13 427 804 9 351 31.5 17 153 887 5 382 21.5 11 703 5 981	24 983 1 755 15 920 46.9 23 782 1 702 8 340 28.9 14 756 9 997	13 650 728 8 125 29.8 19 464 764 5 981 18.6 15 606 7 053	38 571 1 475 6 476 21.2 30 929 1 703 4 173 14.5 16 769 9 909	1 634 20 929 40.2 31 023 1 839 10 264 26.5 15 712 16 123
Households With earnings (dollars) Mean earnings (dollars) With Sacial Security income. Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	1 996 1 614 35 416 545 8 183 82 2 531 359 9 202	2 011 1 766 43 430 380 8 821 32 10 780 312 10 217	328 18 447 88 5 084 53 2 002 19 3 513	965 696 18 487 282 7 465 201 3 488 123 3 747	867 524 24 310 324 6 271 144 3 216 112 3 566	1 120 712 16 883 363 6 892 270 3 095 163 3 664	2 098 1 508 26 078 816 7 709 204 2 359 458 5 539	1 054 698 15 391 338 6 576 196 2 263 101 3 995	1 464 1 306 21 964 246 8 830 15 8 711 141 9 819	1 942 1 528 34 673 504 9 543 25 5 991 339 8 025
Families (dollars)  With own children under 18 years (dallars)  No own children under 18 years (dallars)  Married-couple families (dollars)  With own children under 18 years (dallars)  No own children under 18 years (dallars)  Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	39 976 40 668 39 291 42 246 44 063 40 570	51 658 55 681 47 937 54 119 60 651 48 631 22 864	26 527 35 374 22 580 28 270 44 351 22 580 960	22 816 17 307 30 596 24 611 23 327 26 249	22 846 16 430 27 419 27 924 24 664 29 285	16 721 14 219 20 256 21 786 20 469 23 332 7 805	28 370 26 250 29 486 31 015 28 845 32 169	17 998 12 568 22 776 21 230 14 787 24 498	44 049 45 258 43 344 48 682 50 528 47 560	47 065 46 646 47 385 49 830 46 525 52 172
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 554 18 412	22 029 32 050	960	14 121 9 442 26 660	9 653 23 075	6 983 9 751	15 485 13 703 16 535	10 039 18 557	23 451 20 447 25 937	22 428 25 047 20 065
Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Martied-coople families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female hauseholder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	756 249 1 338 1 090 642 214	1 509 1 326 741 166 1 380 1 206 638 137 96 96	94 63 29 20 88 57 23 14 6	550 401 354 153 298 231 183 77 184 102 138 60	572 335 283 124 353 245 128 50 209 85 145 69	702 392 442 176 402 281 217 99 229 79 187 62	1 377 994 531 246 1 126 809 419 186 213 156 107 55	391 269 207 110 208 149 81 35 149 96 112	372 325 137 666 299 252 113 60 53 53 24 6	1 088 869 471 174 897 717 372 159 175 136 83 15
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status is determined.  Nanfamily hauseholder	589 490 175 5 285 1 356 1 346 947 626 240	672 502 132 5 222 1 310 1 310 1 074 442 138	379 234 23 617 61 47 11 67 45	587 415 119 2 395 737 719 480 241 119	321 295 132 2 128 547 547 376 359 133	539 418 165 2 681 807 795 581 311 122	833 721 306 4 875 1 048 1 041 657 743 245	895 663 227 2 058 425 422 279 331 186	2 362 1 092 151 3 411 249 249 173 297 150	1 216 854 297 4 379 873 873 637 680 310
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female hausehalder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated Individuals	55 3.7 22 15 47 14 7 - 8 8 8	17 1.1 17 17 9 8 8 8 8 - 9 9	21 22.3 6 12 12 15 6 6 6 6 6 6	162 29.5 85 139 65 48 33 34 12 105 43 96 44	191 33.4 74 131 86 69 41 25 16 117 33 101 65	245 34.9 90 199 102 66 40 60 42 153 35 123 55	185 13.4 99 136 70 107 69 82 36 78 30 54	139 35.5 96 134 73 57 37 54 25 77 54 48	21 5.6 21 14 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 14 14 7	\$3 4.9 37 25 17 45 29 17 9 8 8 8
Nonfamily householder	91 34 278 5.3 36 26 26 59 54	3.8 200 3.8 17 17 7 23 16	238 119 5 303 49.1 34 25 - 5 5	304 185 37 846 35.3 328 310 206 37 10	130 110 23 713 33.5 237 237 109 91 39	276 184 67 1 029 38.4 388 376 250 89 34	158 136 86 860 17.6 339 339 207 122 53	486 302 135 989 48.1 273 270 181 135 98	1 696 684 40 1 762 51.7 26 26 15 40 24	456 213 39 628 14.3 54 54 34 65 26
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level  Persons below 125 percent of poverty level  Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	119 397 1 205	121 254 547	201 361 428	376 1 152 1 720	333 852 1 224	594 1 327 2 036	277 1 087 2 033	445 1 187 1 501	1 228 1 923 2 209	314 753 1 234

Ogta based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Muncie city,	Oelawore County	—Con.			
Area	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 9.02	Troct 10	Troct 11	Tract 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999	2 262 98 198 199 403 348 381 351	175 23 23 43 51 11 18	2 060 257 463 259 399 331 209 117	1 569 106 224 223 375 259 214 114 34 20	1 051 221 260 116 143 145 107 53 6	1 483 92 284 250 321 222 196	991 80 216 119 209 212 109 40 6	1 323 76 207 182 336 244 184 89	1 124 42 237 173 284 225 108 55
\$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dollars) Fomilies Median income (dallars) Moles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Femoles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Femoles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Per copito income (dollors)	1 904 25 723 43.9 40 965 2 317	14 625 17 244 104 15 000 2 666 2 866 5.8 9 524 3 481 2 500- 4.0 9 032 3 142	10 16 238 20 873 723 29 776 1 993 5 983 21.9 26 078 2 116 5 159 18.8 20 172 8 835	20 20 141 25 346 931 25 475 1 276 14 808 43.3 26 720 1 467 7 919 29.0 14 353 11 107	11 987 18 474 625 18 550 732 9 355 31.1 24 048 1 058 6 119 26.6 15 257 7 613	12 19 082 23 211 1 009 23 926 1 266 14 020 43.8 24 331 1 316 7 911 34.7 14 016 9 620	18 638 20 992 683 24 261 770 18 636 51.0 24 141 787 6 809 28.3 13 179 9 247	5 20 600 23 427 <b>921</b> 24 757 1 141 16 997 51.3 22 560 1 114 7 109 28.2 12 989 9 544	17 477 21 277 739 24 361 978 13 304 44.9 23 004 1 003 7 381 29.1 15 269 8 694
INCOME TYPE IN 1989  Households With eornings  Meon eomings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Sacial Security income (dollors) With public ossistance income Meon public ossistance income Meon public ossistance income (dollors) With retirement income Meon retirement income	2 262 1 723 50 565 701 10 654 80 3 200 566 11 141	175 143 15 571 6 5 864 - - 6 5 200	2 060 1 637 20 236 443 8 119 40 4 375 265 7 539	1 569 1 203 24 820 588 7 812 115 3 179 325 5 066	1 051 670 21 829 441 6 335 217 3 225 205 4 481	1 483 1 080 24 936 522 7 830 95 3 758 276 5 589	991 756 22 074 302 7 812 78 2 149 176 4 301	1 323 1 011 25 001 428 7 177 80 2 578 206 5 397	1 124 864 20 751 420 8 045 115 3 742 221 4 749
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)  With own children under 18 years (dollors)  No own children under 18 years (dollars)  With own children under 18 years (dollars)  No own children under 18 years (dollars)  Female householder, no husband present (dollars)  With own children under 18 years (dollars)  No own children under 18 years (dollars)	77 265 48 302 93 413 88 131 61 003 100 310 19 660 12 811 31 700	16 725 15 133 18 895 18 426 17 986 18 895 4 818 4 818	31 486 36 315 29 041 35 218 38 052 33 603 12 942 12 773 12 997	31 356 28 811 33 095 34 838 33 275 35 822 19 340 17 757 21 202	23 225 21 244 25 175 29 325 32 514 26 823 13 320 8 532 21 495	27 602 24 590 30 368 30 004 29 106 30 716 16 200 12 828 22 892	24 906 23 074 26 202 27 651 28 827 26 976 10 641 8 650 15 091	26 820 28 244 25 277 29 895 32 067 27 554 15 328 14 032 16 559	25 311 22 925 27 768 28 444 27 111 29 729 16 651 13 954 20 851
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989  All Income Levels in 1989  Familles  Hauseholder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Morried-couple familles Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years  Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years  With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years	1 380 1 023 502 147 1 149 861 356 104 171 102 117 34	104 87 60 60 91 74 47 13 13 13	723 518 258 129 570 404 212 119 109 76 37	931 728 428 168 701 548 300 146 185 156 121 22	625 422 340 148 373 215 175 89 222 184 153 53	1 009 731 504 194 787 574 353 161 194 129 145 33	683 551 321 148 546 435 218 121 110 94 82	921 732 496 185 698 561 365 150 193 141 108	739 534 421 142 487 361 229 91 202 144 149 51
Unrelated Individuols for whom poverty status Is determined Nonfamily househalder	1 352 882 230 5 090 878 665 939 352	90 71 6 361 71 71 -	2 783 1 337 234 4 741 417 417 276 611 293	876 638 248 3 480 674 647 416 563 200	482 426 243 2 599 772 772 547 449 208	573 474 193 3 670 890 883 640 565 236	358 308 158 2 243 499 499 317 362 112	507 402 187 3 270 819 808 595 424 168	495 385 155 2 762 739 732 485 379 145
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	23	24 23.1 13 24 24 11 - 11 13 13 13 13	82 11.3 55 31 16 22 12 16 10 38 27 15	45 4.8 24 29 4 11  - 29 24 29	166 26.6 116 136 65 39 12 15 12 127 104 121 53	134 13.3 64 112 38 57 18 47 24 77 46 65	76 11.1 52 54 19 16 8 55 44 49 14	120 13.0 93 77 30 <b>38</b> 30 16 9 <b>76</b> 57 55 21	96 13.0 53 92 51 44 23 40 22 52 30 52 29
Unrelated individuols  Nonfamily householder 65 years and over  Persons  Persent below poverty level  Persans under 18 years  Related children under 18 years  Related children 5 to 17 years  Persons 65 years and aver  Persons 75 years and over	565 194 21 <b>880</b> 17.3 189 189	36 25 - 99 27.4 28 28 - -	1 930 678 39 2 145 45.2 71 71 56 60 42	349 173 43 445 12.8 55 35 29 53 11	229 199 135 <b>752</b> 28.9 261 261 159 154 83	140 112 34 610 16.6 234 227 175 70 18	108 88 33 317 14.1 107 107 86 33 6	126 79 45 499 15.3 168 157 123 55 34	147 74 29 534 19.3 198 191 106 54
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	498 996 1 299	30 126 243	1 432 2 404 2 891	209 765 1 355	334 992 1 498	198 809 1 765	79 454 959	161 648 1 409	93 879 1 3 <b>9</b> 4

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Muncie city, Delaware County—Con.							
Area	Tract 17 (pt.)	Troct 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	66 21 5 5 28 - - 7	331 44 79 67 104 23 14	1 920 56 108 101 336 253 454 402 89	1 943 114 289 177 492 363 357 143 8	915 100 199 63 177 110 182 79	96 17 9 18 16 18	20 - - 10 - 10	
\$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Meon (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Femelos 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	15 357 16 995 66 10 000 46 14 286 69.6 17 955 65 3 934 16.9 30 208	12 261 14 813 300 12 875 281 8 588 23.5 17 857 290 5 704 16.9	121 39 122 45 762 1 404 43 989 1 633 29 127 59.7 36 446 1 795 12 075 28.6 17 712	22 757 25 162 1 299 26 850 1 925 15 512 49.1 19 683 1 748 7 439 31.3 14 883	20 670 23 879 687 25 655 742 17 217 50.3 23 785 834 7 698 23 7 17 200	8 750 19 921 45 28 750 61 9 375 27,9 20 139 51 14 926 66 7 21 250	36 250 37 243 10 16 250 100 36 250 100 0 36 250 20 18 750 1 8 750	
Per capita income (dallars)  INCOME TYPE IN 1989  Households  With earnings  Mean earnings (dallars)  With Social Security income  Mean Social Security income (dallars)  With public assistance income  Mean public assistance income  Mean retirement income  Mean retirement income (dallars)	5 427  66 45 19 434 15 7 507 28 3 708 —	331 310 14 990 8 8 000 14 318	18 926  1 920 1 480 47 692 616 9 080 25 7 165 383 9 196	10 278  1 943 1 529 26 237 667 6 948 142 5 037 348 5 046	9 123 915 674 26 372 269 7 815 151 3 000 145 4 057	96 78 22 441 18 7 200 - - 9 2 052	19 099 20 20 34 960 - - - - -	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors)  With own children under 18 years (dollors)  Moried-couple fomilies (dollors)  With own children under 18 years (dollors)  With own children under 18 years (dollors)  No own children under 18 years (dollors)  Female householder, no husband present (dollors)  With own children under 18 years (dollors)  No own children under 18 years (dollors)	15 510 8 920 28 691 28 440 20 969 33 920 7 106 4 904 17 488	14 711 11 118 18 929 17 126 14 843 18 929 3 458 3 458	53 284 53 675 53 038 55 774 58 699 54 030 22 567 16 151 31 302	28 926 26 425 30 689 30 970 29 215 32 069 16 778 16 409 17 442	27 710 25 192 30 632 31 714 31 836 31 609 13 765 11 965 20 896	23 941 25 333 21 854 26 569 36 000 21 854 20 000 20 000	16 290 16 290 - - - - 16 290 16 290	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989  All Income Levels In 1989  Fomilies  Householder worked in 1989  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 5 years  Morried-couple families  Householder worked in 1989  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 5 years  Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989  With related children under 5 years  With related children under 5 years  With related children under 5 years	66 31 44 8 26 26 11 -40 5 33 8	300 280 162 122 247 242 109 76 53 38 53	1 404 1 139 542 182 1 280 1 050 478 168 111 76 64	1 299 1 038 576 295 1 091 901 435 233 182 111 141 62	687 526 383 191 536 426 261 119 144 93 115	45 36 27 27 27 18 9 9	10 10 10 - - - - 10 10	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined  Nonfamily householder	7  201 90 90 77 25 25	44 31 - 803 203 203 73 - -	590 516 264 4 671 1 038 1 038 790 813 310	825 644 268 4 689 1 053 1 045 685 641 198	264 228 114 2 393 684 664 448 288 79	\$1 51 8 153 33 33 - 18 9	20 10 - 39 9 9 9	
Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 wears With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years	33 50.0 5 28 8 5 5 - - 28 - 28 8	35.0 85 87 80 <b>52</b> 47 34 34 53 38 53	38 2.7 6 24 	111 8.5 70 78 52 <b>75</b> 52 42 34 <b>36</b> 18 36	153 22.3 103 127 93 60 46 41 35 86 50 79	9 20.0 - - 9 - - - - -		
Unrolated individuals	- - 104 51.7 67 67 54 9	7 - - 285 35.5 112 112 27 -	94 61 24 228 4.9 60 60 60 44	185 150 73 536 11.4 159 159 89 94 26	100 78 36 584 24.4 22.4 12.1 52 22.2	25 16.3 		
Persans below 50 percent of paverty level Persans below 125 percent of paverty level Persans below 200 percent of paverty level	95 119 172	132 423 584	110 343 676	164 902 1 734	237 793 1 149	17 25 51	-	

(Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoind	er of Delowore Co	unty								
Area	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 22					
INCOME IN 1989 Households	67	-	430	_	_	525	72	298	0.212					
Less thon \$5,000\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	_	9 -	_	Ī	43 60	11	18 17	2 313 133 142					
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	34 10	_	8 33	Ξ	Ξ	111 133	14	46 62	133 142 238 447 350 541 362 69					
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	12	Ξ	44 64 122	-	-	71 51	18 20	21 63	350 541					
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	=	94 56	Ξ.	Ξ.	39 8	-	44 22	362 69					
Medion (dollors)	17 083 20 530	_	62 030 64 786	_	=	19 728 39 159	33 654 175 838	25 714 34 267	29 724 33 328					
Fomilies Medion income (dollors)	31 500	-	<b>393</b> 65 044	Ξ	Ξ	<b>397</b> 22 813	72 33 654	235 35 139	1 <b>898</b> 33 934					
Moles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors)	15 875	_	435 45 885		Ξ	477 14 892	86 12 115	261 20 197	2 282 21 474					
Percent year-round full-time workers	15 375	_	69.2 55 109	Ξ	Ξ	45.7 25 139	34.9 18 125	61.7 35 586	56.4 30 047					
Femoles 15 years and over, with income  Medion income (dollors)  Percent yeor-round full-time workers	9 474 43.3	Ξ.	420 10 690 33.6	_	Ξ.	441 5 259	142 12 557	311 9 781	1 968 7 365					
Medion income (dollors)	16 250 13 402	-	24 485	=	=	22.4 14 491	12.0 20 139	25.1 16 765	27.9 16 597					
Per copito income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989	13 402	-	21 382	-	-	15 013	40 899	12 562	12 320					
HouseholdsWith earnings	67 56	-	<b>430</b> 390	Ξ		<b>525</b> 447	<b>72</b> 72	<b>298</b> 258	2 313 1 907					
Meon eornings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	16 128 23 9 145	=	66 013 56	Ξ	=	39 405 151	147 288 12	29 833 87	34 149 555					
Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	9 145	Ξ	7 968	=	Ξ.	8 760 55 3 778	6 942 7	7 805 18	8 145 89					
With retirement income	6 108	Ξ	44 6 720		=	150 6 325	432 16 5 019	2 669 75 9 811	1 938 423 7 085					
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	27 912													
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	27 912	=	68 8 <b>19</b> 65 751 71 871	=	=	<b>47 280</b> 18 143 70 248	175 838 485 841	38 074 32 234	36 510 37 416					
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 294	=	71 967 69 356	=	Ξ.	58 839 25 362	30 327 1 <b>75 83</b> 8 485 841	42 476 <b>42 924</b> 43 084	35 705 <b>38 299</b>					
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female househalder, no husband present	23 294	-	74 494	-	-	74 026	30 327	42 838	40 956 36 101					
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	-	=	22 474 22 245 22 818	_	Ξ	<b>12 222</b> 9 061	Ξ	10 093 10 093	1 <b>9 649</b> 12 377					
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	_	_	22 010	-	_	24 682	-	-	32 067					
All Income Levels in 1989														
Fomilies	32 20	=	<b>393</b> 372	=	-	<b>397</b> 293	<b>72</b> 54	235 185	1 898 1 592					
With reloted children under 5 years	20	Ξ	196 75 <b>3</b> 68	=	Ξ	192 48 <b>29</b> 8	28 7 <b>72</b>	106 38 1 <b>83</b>	944 326 <b>1 683</b>					
Householder worked in 1989	20	_	355 181	_	Ξ	222 110	54 28	148	1 412					
With reloted children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present	-	_	75 <b>25</b>	-	Ξ	40 84	7 -	69 18 <b>33</b>	806 288 176					
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	=	=	17 15	=	=	56 67 8	_	33 25 33 20	148 111					
Unrelated individuals for wham poverty status is		_	-	_	_		-		30					
Nonfomily householder65 yeors and over	39 35 11	Ξ.	<b>37</b> 37 20	Ξ.	=	170 128 49	-	76 63 39	<b>534</b> 415					
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	97	_	1 189	-	-	1 294	254	805	221 6 <b>207</b>					
Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children under 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 years	_	3	358 358 237	=	=	318 318 262	105 105 97	202 202 141	1 552 1 552 1 168					
Persons 65 yeors and over  Persons 75 yeors ond over	23 23	Ξ	27	Ξ.	=	164 68	- -	116 32	696 267					
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level														
Families Percent below poverty level	-	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	84 21.2 59	11 15.3	10.2	147 7.7					
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors		=	=	=	=	69 16	<u>-</u>	16 24 10	75 81 26 <b>84</b> 30 28					
Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989	_	Ξ		Ξ	_	30 23	11	6	84 30					
With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	-	_	_	=	_	15 8	-	6 -	3					
Female householder, no husband present		_	Ξ	=	-	54 36 54	-	18 10	60 42 50 23					
With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors	-	-	=	=	Ξ	8	-	18 10						
Unrelated individuals Nonformily householder	11 11 11	=	<b>9</b> 9 -	=	Ξ	<b>60</b> 40 17	Ξ	19 10 10	146 92 69					
65 years and over	11	-	9	-	-	322	19	88	553					
Percent below poverty level  Persons under 18 yeors  Reloted children under 18 yeors	11.3	=	.8	=	Ξ	24.9 138 138	7.5 - -	10.9 37 37	8.9 121 121					
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	11	=	=	=	=	124 17	=	27 10	94 92					
Persons 75 yeors ond over	ii	-	-	-	-	-	-	iŏ	61					
Ratio af Income In 1989 to poverty level:  Persons below 50 percent of poverty level  Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	_ 15	-	- 9	-		107 363	19	29 148	212 768					
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 33	_	27	-	-	621	108	280	1 641					

[Octo based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Oelawore	e County—Con.			
Area	Troct 23.01	Troct 23.02	Troct 24.01 (pt.)	Troct 24.02 (pt.)	Troct 25	Troct 26.01	Troct 26.02	Troct 27
INCOME IN 1989	1 274 33 87 110 226 215 261 279 41 22 32 875 37 025 1 070 37 250 1 311 22 816 54.8 28 638 1 122 9 167 32.2 16 392 13 453	1 506 50 89 137 234 287 328 307 58 16 33 406 34 937 1 196 27 706 58.3 31 110 1 294 9 262 2 31.3 16 766 14 257	1 900 63 111 227 319 285 475 315 67 38 33 597 35 760 1 461 39 557 1 842 23 097 51.0 31 742 1 791 9 833 32.4 16 860	1 991 61 85 89 250 424 459 449 82 92 38 329 44 514 1 499 45 101 1 909 27 883 60.7 35 566 1 820 11 016 31.6 17 658 16 875	2 029 133 190 165 400 383 297 339 69 53 28 370 33 128 1 538 31 778 1 946 19 778 56.3 26 078 1 859 8 194 30.3 15 385 12 334	2 488 49 93 141 264 391 573 696 181 100 42 292 48 679 2 106 46 469 2 517 30 635 64.8 36 925 2 301 10 425 35.0 18 324 17 067	1 129 58 111 104 213 232 201 165 35 10 27 256 31 952 900 30 991 1 031 22 481 58.9 27 523 967 8 240 24.9 14 528 11 844	1 917 96 212 175 394 300 350 339 28 23 27 855 32 015 1 417 33 099 1 814 21 728 59.4 27 479 1 736 8 689 28.77 16 354
With earnings  Meon eornings (dollors)  Wish Social Security income  Meon Social Security income (dollors)  With public assistance income  Mean public assistance income  Mean retirement income  Meon retirement income (dollors)	1 274 1 079 37 052 329 8 300 42 4 870 245 6 561	1 506 1 270 35 652 366 8 915 36 3 779 362 8 785	1 900 1 536 36 075 527 8 217 82 2 531 350 9 386	1 991 1 746 43 527 380 8 821 32 10 780 312 10 217	2 029 1 570 32 365 600 7 587 81 3 123 345 9 402	2 488 2 199 48 625 477 9 586 43 6 638 326 8 719	1 129 923 32 218 319 8 227 43 4 146 168 5 372	1 917 1 539 33 765 549 7 973 86 3 351 281 5 250
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 8Y FAMILY TYPE Families (sollors)  With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)  No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)  Morried-couple families (dollars)  With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)  No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)  Femole householder, no husband present (dollars)  With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)  No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)  POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	39 809 40 642 39 214 42 084 44 443 40 495 16 961 13 050 27 018	41 473 39 628 42 753 43 582 43 151 43 871 20 027 11 236 30 137	40 470 41 241 39 715 42 569 44 178 41 067 16 781 15 465 18 412	51 894 56 232 47 937 54 119 60 651 48 631 23 628 22 764 32 050	37 543 33 648 41 017 39 765 36 964 42 029 14 492 11 190 26 050	53 027 59 268 46 344 55 203 63 404 46 901 21 175 18 015 32 632	36 105 35 879 36 328 38 153 39 575 36 878 15 904 14 397 20 925	36 385 35 605 37 010 38 637 39 881 37 725 18 644 10 638 31 511
All Income Levels In 1989  Fomilies  Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors. With reloted children under 5 yeors. Morried-couple families  Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors. With reloted children under 18 yeors. Fomole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors.	1 070 883 460 124 974 809 399 124 75 60	1 196 1 002 531 189 1 074 903 459 175 86 71 59	1 461 1 200 729 222 1 311 1 072 633 205 103 81 57	1 499 1 316 731 166 1 380 1 206 638 137 84 86 86 86	1 538 1 284 729 181 1 387 1 156 622 150 99 85 79	2 106 1 874 1 142 359 1 948 1 732 1 017 334 111 104 87 16	900 770 453 146 808 688 383 124 78 70 61	1 417 1 229 655 208 1 206 1 046 520 170 148 118
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined  Nonfomily householder  55 yeors and over  Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children under 18 yeors Reloted children tonder 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 yeors and over Persons 75 yeors ond over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	266 204 76 3 444 828 828 654 398 153	365 310 97 3 883 912 910 686 473 172	538 439 157 5 132 1 323 1 313 947 608 231	652 492 132 5 183 1 301 1 301 1 065 442 138	694 491 337 5 468 1 385 1 385 1 053 733 344	451 382 120 7 100 2 097 2 097 1 586 553 207	257 229 125 3 022 854 854 619 353 127	594 500 242 4 858 1 110 1 108 839 635 246
Fomilies  Percent below poverty level  Householder worked in 1989  With reloted children under 18 years  With reloted children under 5 years  Morried-couple families  Householder worked in 1989  With reloted children under 18 years  With reloted children under 5 years  Femcle householder, no husband present  Householder worked in 1989  With reloted children under 18 years  With reloted children under 18 years	68 6.4 39 29 	43 3.6 31 39 15 23 15 19 11 18 14 18 2	46 3.1 22 15 -38 14 7 -8 8 8 8	17 1.1 17 17 9 8 8 8 8 8 9 9	159 10.3 113 90 41 110 78 50 33 49 35 40 8	55 2.6 41 40 20 26 19 18 11 29 22 22 9	66 7.3 4.5 3.8 13 3.6 19 10 6 2.5 21 23 7	109 7.7 82 80 38 59 45 30 12 48 35 48
Nonfornily householder	10 - 186 5.4 43 43 6 -	47 15 215 5.5 77 75 51 23	83 34 253 4.9 36 26 26 59	38 86 23 200 3.9 17 7 7 23	81 85 707 12.9 182 182 108 103 41	66 27 - 245 3.5 90 90 67 -	47 42 37 222 7.3 62 62 62 43 47	139 88 46 495 10 2 170 168 127 57 28
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	90 297 614	85 353 841	102 372 1 154	121 254 528	268 1 066 1 854	87 338 872	82 390 997	184 668 1 539

#### Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware Co		and the first of t	Muncie city, Delawa	re County	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 2	Tract 4	Tract 9.02	Tract 12
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	111 329	111 329	63 321	1 991	2 211	6 009	728
Native Foreign born  LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	110 672 657	110 672 657	62 871 450	1 985 6	2 200 11	5 932 77	728
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	117	117	107	11	_	_	_
Persons 5 years ond over Speak a longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	104 657 2 170 597	104 657 2 170 597	<b>59 652</b> 1 370 367	<b>1 841</b> 61 31	<b>2 047</b> 27	<b>5 952</b> 236 57	653 12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	122 34 704	122 <b>34 704</b>	112	11	-	-	-
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	1 606 978 16 112	1 606 978	22 852 835 495	<b>572</b> 32 25	528 8 8	5 866 7 -	95 - -
Public school CollegePublic college	15 491 16 986 16 480	16 112 15 491 16 986 16 480	7 461 7 099 14 556	400 394 140	441 417 79	6 6 5 853	65 65 30 26
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	66 258	66 258	14 250 34 735	1 114	70 1 <b>310</b>	5 826 169	
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, na diploma High school graduote (includes equivolency)	5 477 10 939 25 140	5 477 10 939 25 140	3 606 6 454 12 156	118 297 426	294 426 451	- - 8	<b>505</b> 105 159 169
Some college, no degreeAssociate degree	1 5 467	10 508 3 124 5 467	5 240 1 560 2 459	145 38 28	75 41 13	47 - 43	26 12 22 12
Bochelor's degree	5 603 75.2	5 603 75.2 16.7	3 260 71.0	62 62.7	10 45.0	71 100.0	47.7
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 020	1 020	16.5 850	8.1	1.8	67.5	6.7
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	104 657	104 657	59 652	1 841	2 047	20 5 <b>952</b>	1 230
Some house  Different house in United Stotes  Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	55 953 48 357 16 462	55 953 48 357 16 462	27 457 31 899 12 306	913 928 631	922 1 125 701	415 5 465 91	331 322 216
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 025 13 923 8 947	9 025 13 923 8 947	3 179 10 128 6 286	47 105 145	114 167 143	86 3 488 1 800	19 30 57
JOURNEY TO WORK	347	347	296	-	-	72	3/_
Car, truck, or van Drove alone	51 132 45 378 40 351	51 132 45 378 40 351	27 907 23 436 20 641	<b>771</b> 635 5 <b>5</b> 6	<b>671</b> 636 460	2 215 482 433	190 169 122
Corpooled Public transportation Other means	5 027 489 3 933	5 027 489 3 933	2 795 456 3 425	79 47 73	176 13 22	49 27 1 597	47 13 8
Worked at home Meon trovel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 332 17.9 44 052	1 332 17.9 44 052	590 15.6 25 117	16 12.5 737	14.2 593	109 8.7 2 063	17.9 179 166
Central city Outside central city Worked autside MSA/PMSA of residence	35 757 8 295 7 080	35 757 8 295 7 080	22 560 2 557 2 790	678 59 <b>34</b>	523 70 78	2 039 24 152	166 13 11
LABOR FORCE STATUS  Persons 16 years and over In lobor force	90 161 55 954	90 161 55 954	<b>53 015</b> 31 155	1 <b>497</b> 920	1 649 877	<b>5 952</b> 2 492	600 221
Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar farce	55 954 52 127 3 733 6.7	52 127 3 733 6.7	28 456 2 639 8.5	793 127 13.8	675 202 23.0	2 301 191 7.7	221 190 31
Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed	48 014 24 129 1 744	<b>48 014</b> 24 129 1 744	28 701 13 851 1 186	<b>735</b> 341 61	<b>897</b> 310 89	3 387 1 411 105	380 116 8
With own children under 6 years In labor farce With own children 6 to 17 years anly	5 511 3 420 7 247	5 511 3 420 7 247	3 048 1 842 3 266	105 62 151	143 61 213	48 38	46 23 42 23 44
In labar farce	5 606 <b>9 894</b> 1 406	5 606 <b>9 894</b> 1 406	2 618 7 015 838	99 1 <b>37</b> 64	155 <b>131</b> 49	3 <b>753</b>	23 44 11
Unemplayed ar nat in lobar farce Not high school graduate Employed	587 604 218	587 604 218	390 392 118	39 39 5	38 41 11	24 18 - -	ii 11
Unemplayed Not in labor force	129 257	129 257	109 165	9 25	8 22	:	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	65 143	65 143	38 130	953	865	5 601	270
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	45 520 29 384	45 520 29 384	25 314 14 421	609 349	641 388	2 596 292	192 116
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	75 594 2 059	<b>75 594</b> 3 058	44 151 1 871	<b>1 268</b> 106	1 369	5 946 79	393
With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation In labor force	3 058 1 706 300	3 058 1 706 300 2 062	1 871 1 093 144 1 215	73 - 52	121 73 17 79	78 45 -	63 47 8
With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor farce Prevented fram warking	2 062 6 488 2 488 3 244	2 062 6 488 2 488 3 244	4 284 1 607 2 229	253 76 173	281 73 208	64 150 64 27	24 143 35 87 250 186
No work disability In labor farce	69 106 51 890	69 106 51 890	39 867 28 623	1 015 806	1 088 800	5 796 2 428	250 186
Civilion noninstitutionolized persons 65 years ond over With a mobility or self-care limitation	13 482 2 563 1 982	13 482 2 563 1 982	8 302 1 572 1 294	<b>212</b> 52 47	<b>280</b> 99 93	6 -	195 54 54 34
With a mability limitation	1 982	1 441	843	35	40 40	-	34

### Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Deloware Cour		Muncie city, Delaware County		ire County		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 9.02	Tract 12	
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations  Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations  Technicians and related support occupations  Administrative support accupatians, including clerical  Private househald occupations  Service occupations, except protective and hausehold  Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations  Precisian production, croft, and repoir occupations  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 689 6 998 1 494 6 269 8 195 129 623 7 490 857 6 355 4 541 2 005	52 127 4 689 6 998 1 494 6 269 8 195 129 623 7 490 857 6 355 4 541 2 005 2 482	28 456 2 285 4 121 794 3 420 4 738 93 348 4 845 258 2 796 2 329 1 034 1 395	793 5 57 6 93 83  20 249 7 94 59 30 90	675 21 15 - 81 60 8 16 149 10 58 134 75 48	2 301 115 388 61 242 676 12 38 585 21 28 59 26 50	190 5 6 8 31 36 - 44 - 15 19 14	
INCOME IN 1989   Households   Less than \$5,000   \$5,000 ta \$9,999   S10,000 to \$14,999   S25,000 ta \$24,999   S25,000 to \$34,999   S35,000 to \$34,999   S35,000 to \$34,999   S50,000 to \$74,999   S75,000 to \$74,999   S75,000 to \$79,999   S100,000 or more   Median (dollors)   Mean (dollors)   Mean (dollors)   Mean (dollors)   Families   Median income (dallors)   Per copita income (dallors)   Per copita income (dallors)	2 887 5 410 4 561 8 130 6 659 7 076 5 401 1 185 880 25 152 32 499 28 407 32 230	42 189 2 887 5 410 4 561 8 130 6 659 7 076 5 401 1 185 880 25 152 32 499 28 407 32 230 12 520	24 505 2 179 4 235 3 038 5 121 3 673 3 415 1 985 436 423 20 001 27 913 14 399 27 481 11 124	812 153 184 128 180 59 73 14 21 - 12 054 17 878 470 17 813 7 352	934 178 190 195 199 81 57 26 8 - 12 313 16 049 599 14 698 6 491	111 7 12 24 43 111 8 6 - 16 302 19 617 83 16 382 3 162	375 92 135 34 56 39 14 5 - - 7 765 13 265 13 500 6 686	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eamings	32 978 12 059 8 174	42 189 33 290 32 978 12 059 8 174 2 437 3 425	24 505 18 523 28 110 7 677 8 068 1 850 3 311	812 574 18 809 246 7 460 168 3 758	934 607 18 101 315 7 200 211 3 496	111 97 16 940 6 5 864 —	375 155 18 795 211 6 835 88 3 516	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 846 43 536 43 657	39 670 37 846 43 536 43 657 16 451 13 230	35 690 30 273 40 502 36 326 15 627 12 750	23 038 16 045 24 580 22 287 13 524 7 021	18 187 15 225 22 025 20 810 8 221 7 181	18 596 16 574 21 155 20 819 4 818 4 818	18 214 14 524 22 615 23 273 9 990 5 594	
All Income Levels In 1989  Families  Householder warked in 1989  With related children under 18 years.  With related children under 5 years  Married-couple families  Hauseholder warked in 1989  With related children under 18 years.  With related children under 5 years  Famole householder, no husband present  Hauseholder warked in 1989  With related children under 18 years.  With related children under 5 years  With related children under 5 years  With related children under 5 years.	22 826 13 344 4 839 23 783 10 381 3 849 3 673 2 649 2 524	28 407 22 826 13 344 4 839 23 783 19 393 10 381 3 849 2 649 2 524 870	14 399 10 917 6 585 2 790 11 211 8 687 4 595 2 042 2 637 1 776 1 769 670	470 335 288 104 251 193 150 44 151 74 105	599 353 371 150 380 266 202 84 169 65 142 51	83 77 49 70 64 36 36 13 13	158 106 91 47 103 63 47 19 49 37 38	
Unrelated Individuals for whom poverty status Is determined  Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver  Persons for whom poverty status is determined  Persons under 18 years  Related children order 18 years  Related children 5 to 17 years  Persons 65 years and over	19 679 13 782 5 039 103 961 23 592 23 464 16 856	19 679 13 782 5 039 103 961 23 592 23 464 16 856 13 482	15 082 10 106 3 422 56 641 11 424 11 310 7 662 8 302	498 342 115 1 968 545 527 377 212	422 335 154 2 211 636 624 460 280	28 28 6 255 57 57 57	249 217 128 716 160 160 85 195	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder 65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	9,1 1 561 1 888 953 1 211 723 693 385 1 300 783 1 146 542 8 094 3 978 1 164 16 113	2 587 9.1 1 561 1 888 953 1 211 723 693 385 1 300 783 1 146 542 8 094 3 978 1 164 16 113 15.5 2 490	1 814 12.6 1 059 1 410 765 748 453 497 301 1 002 563 876 440 6 999 3 370 817 12 757 22.5	145 30.9 73 122 58 41 26 27 5 95 38 86 44 244 134 33 689 35.0	169 28.2 59 148 84 59 33 35 105 21 90 44 199 134 61 722 32.7	13 15.7 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	46 29.1 31 39 29 14 7 7 7 7 7 32 24 32 22 127 114 74 265 27.0	
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons belaw 50 percent of paverty level Persons belaw 125 percent af paverty level	3 589 2 359	3 690 3 589 2 359 1 501 7 584 21 136	2 774 2 687 1 699 1 053 6 328 16 248	256 238 164 33 298 959	278 266 183 75 439 978	14 14 - - 14 38	73 73 24 74 84 370	

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delawore County		Muncie city, Delawore County			
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 12	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 888	<b>6</b> 888	6 558	415	1 850	1 974	
Native	6 805 83	6 805 83	6 475 83	415	1 850	1 <b>874</b> 1 874	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	9	9	9	_	_	_	
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuage other thon English	6 <b>326</b> 220	<b>6 326</b> 220	6 013 209	<b>326</b> 7	1 <b>730</b> 17	1 <b>724</b>	
Do not speak English "very well" n linguisticolly isoloted households	108 20	108 20	108 20	7 -	17 -	-	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 474	2 474	2 322	120	437	582	
reprimory school Public school lementory or high school	125 105 1 512	125 105 1 512	120 100 1 416	14 14	33 23 356	36 36 479 464 67 55	
Public school	1 480 837	1 480 837	1 384 786	82 82 24	356 346 48	4/9 464 67	
Public college DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	781	781	730	17	48	55	
Persons 25 years and over	3 595 513	<b>3 595</b> 513	3 436 505	1 <b>75</b> 22	1 169 167	1 102	
ess thon 9th grodeth to 12th grode, no diplomotigh school groduate (includes equivolency)	933 1 069	933 1 069	904 1 023	29 82	328 391	162 245 339 197 78 57 24	
ome college, no degree	653   173   134	653 173 134	597 167	42 -	192 52	197 78	
ochelor's degree	120	120	128 112	= = =	8 31		
ercent high school groduote or higherercent bochelor's degree or higher	59.8 7.1	59.8 7.1	59.0 7.0	70.9 -	57.7 3.3	63.1 7.4	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 303	1 303	1 267	1 573	1 349	1 672	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	6 <b>32</b> 6 2 923	6 326 2 923	6 013 2 833	326	1 730	1 724	
iome house lifferent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 723 3 366 2 270	2 723 3 366 2 270	2 833 3 143 2 081	76 250 217	1 067 663 569	1 073 651	
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	104 875	104 875	99 846	33	94	538 4 104	
Not in on MSA/PMSAbrood	117 37	117 37	117 37	-	=	5	
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	2 231	2 231	2 135	119	631	670	
Or, truck, or von	1 842 1 537	1 842 1 537	1 746 1 441	84 54	557 439	584	
Corpooledublic tronsportation	305 159	305 159	305 159	30 18	118 35 39	482 102 63 23	
ther meons /orked ot home Neon trovel time to work (minutes)	226 4 17.6	226 4 17.6	226 4 17.3	17 - 14.1	39 - 17.9	23 - 18.0	
/orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 D72 1 873	2 072 1 873	1 998 1 799	119 110	584 529	622 530 92	
Outside central city	199 159	199 159	199 137	9 -	55 47	92 48	
ABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	4 923	4 923	4 706	231	1 370	1 220	
n lobor force Employed	2 845 2 321	2 845 2 321	2 699 2 225	145 127	816 66D	1 <b>339</b> 775 677	
UnemployedPercent of civilion labor force	518 18.2	518 18.2	468 17.4	18 12.4	156 19.1	92 12.0	
replayed	2 688 1 162	<b>2 68</b> 8 1 162	2 552 1 119	112 47	<b>787</b> 337	<b>770</b> 385	
Inemployed Vith own children under 6 yeors In lobor force	303 409 307	303 409 307	267 378 281	8 49 26	90 88 65	385 39 131 100	
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	419 318	419 318	383 282	12 12	129 95	121 88 <b>133</b>	
Persons 16 to 19 years	<b>590</b> 100	<b>590</b> 100	585 100	-	<b>99</b> 38	1 <b>33</b> 24 14	
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduate	74 23	74 23 4	74 23	=	31 12	14	
Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	19	19	19	=	12	=	
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 107 2 178	<b>3 107</b> 2 178	2 977 2 087	<b>147</b> 97	<b>760</b> 628	8 <b>64</b> 609	
Jsually worked 35 or more hours per week 5D to 52 weeks	1 181	1 181	1 121	57	342	393	
Civilion noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64	4 034	4 016	2 020	204	1 022	1 071	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	4 016 320 70	<b>4 016</b> 320 70	3 830 313 63	<b>206</b> 7 -	<b>1 032</b> 140 17	1 <b>071</b> 97 29	
In labor force With o self-core limitotion	3D3	303	296	7	140	80	
Vith o work disobility	379 113	379 113	359 107	30 10	105 42	151 27	
Prevented from working	246 3 637	246 3 637 2 612	232 3 471 2 472	13 176 135	63 927 711	119 920 718	
In labor force Civillon noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 612 798	2 612 <b>798</b>	767	135 <b>25</b>	338	254	
with a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	218 153	218 153	210 145	-	121 88	50 34 38	
With a self-core limitation	122	122	122	-	64	38	

#### Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subjections Tract or Block Numbering		Delawore County		Muncie city, Delaware County		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 2	Tract 3	Troct 12
OCCUPATION  Employed persons 16 years and aver  Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations  Professianal specialty occupations  Technicians and related suppart occupations  Administrative suppart accupations, including clerical  Private household occupations  Service occupations, except protective and hausehold  Forming, forestry, and fishing accupations  Precision praduction, craft, and repair occupations  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transpartation and material moving occupations  Handlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and laborers	76 217 89 144 332 21 50 434 16 210 469 92	2 321 76 217 89 144 332 21 50 434 16 210 469 99 171	2 225 67 195 71 135 315 21 50 434 16 204 454 92	127 	660 22 64 18 38 91 16 20 98 - 38 157 11 87	677 26 71 29 38 76 5 126 5 103 125 28 39
INCOME IN 1989  Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dallars) Mean (dollars) Femilies Medion income (dollars) Per copito income (dollars)	579 542 278 294 243 319 136 31 11 11 990 19 522 1 509 19 375	2 433 579 542 278 294 243 319 136 31 11 11 990 19 522 1 509 19 375 7 229	2 308 547 524 260 294 215 304 122 31 11 11 729 19 344 1 415 19 208 7 167	149 20 43 44 7 11 17 7 - 12 610 16 797 80 14 630 5 465	720 129 173 88 110 55 103 49 13 13 661 20 489 487 19 922 8 322	676 129 125 82 87 106 93 48 6 - 15 156 21 344 467 22 687 8 066
INCOME TYPE IN 1989  Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	1 699 22 739 734 6 478	2 433 1 699 22 739 734 6 478 463 3 034	2 306 1 597 22 953 697 6 365 438 2 964	149 122 16 974 32 7 959 33 2 114	720 438 26 876 274 6 855 103 3 844	676 515 22 742 230 5 876 129 3 027
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Familles (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple familles (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	24 517 21 598 32 149 33 863 12 981 9 466	24 517 21 598 32 149 33 863 12 981 9 466	24 384 21 687 31 549 33 472 13 358 9 586	21 511 22 201 24 781 27 549 16 853 16 853	24 621 17 674 29 683 28 543 15 433 9 163	24 921 23 825 31 885 35 695 14 264 9 627
All Income Levels In 1989  Familles  Hauseholder worked in 1989  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 5 years  Hauseholder worked in 1989  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 1989  With related children under 5 years  Unrelated children under 18 years  With related children under 5 years  Unrelated children under 5 years  Verson under 18 years  Related children 5 to 17 years  Persons 65 years and over  Persons 65 years and over	1 509 992 873 373 902 617 432 219 568 343 430 154 1 224 924 321 6 387 2 054 1 496 798	1 509 992 873 373 902 617 432 219 568 343 430 154  1 224 924 321 6 387 2 054 2 054 1 496 798	1 415 929 799 350 852 580 402 196 524 317 386 154 1 173 893 3112 6 057 1 936 1 936 1 936 1 936	80 66 66 49 47 38 33 33 33 28 33 16 85 69 - 415 184 184 95 25	487 284 222 85 314 211 107 34 173 73 115 51 254 233 117 1 827 488 488 368 338	467 316 249 101 270 152 128 70 173 147 115 31 233 209 115 1 856 597 597 597
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Female hauseholder, no husband present Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated Individuals Nonfomity hausehalder 65 years and aver Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 18 years Petsons 5 5 years and aver	465 30,8 241 352 154 114 55 44 25 336 171 303 129 660 438 123 2 161 33.8 765 765 519	465 30.8 241 352 154 114 55 44 25 336 171 303 129 660 438 123 2 161 33.8 765 765 519	429 30.3 223 316 154 114 55 54 425 300 153 267 129 638 424 123 2 046 33.8 716 716 470 222	17 21.3 12 17 7 7 7 7 7 7 10 5 10 56 47 145 34.9 64 64 34	139 28.5 45 85 47 47 19 9 92 26 76 47 87 72 23 520 28.5 191 109 91	120 25.7 85 97 36 25 5 8 8 9 9 9 31 102 25 25 25 173 31 102 25 80 80 80 80 80

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

#### Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delawore County		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie cit	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	710	710	54	
Notive	16 <b>9</b> 541	169 541	12	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	9	9	7.	
Persons 5 years and over	674	674	50	
Speak o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	502 170 22	502 170 22	38- 12' 2:	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	411	411	35	
Public school	89	4 89	5	
Public school	78 318	78 318	46 30	
College Public college	304	304	289	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	247	2/7	044	
Persons 25 years and over	<b>367</b> 16	<b>367</b> 16	240	
oth to 12th grade, no diplomo High school graduote (includes equivolency)	13 34 19	13 34 19	11	
Some college, no degree	19 21	19 21	21	
Sochelor's degreeGroduote or professional degree	76	76	76	
ercent high school groduote or higher	188 92.1	188 92.1	105 <b>9</b> 5.5	
ercent bochelor's degree or higher  ERTILITY	71.9	71.9	73.6	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	539	539	463	
Persons 5 years and over	<b>674</b> 173	<b>674</b> 173	<b>508</b> 79	
ifferent house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	271 34	271 34	218 32	
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	8	8	-	
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA brood	190 39 230	190 39 230	162 24 211	
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	304	304	201	
or, truck, or von	241 176	241 176	138 95	
Corpooled	65	65 -	43	
ther means	63	63	63	
ean travel time to work (minutes) orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	15.2 262	15.2	16.5	
Centrol city	254	262 254	170 170	
Outside centrol cityorked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8 42	8 42	31	
ABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	<b>598</b> 305	<b>59</b> 8 305	464 201	
EmployedUnemployed	305	305	201	
Percent of civilion lobor force	301	-		
replayed	139	<b>301</b> 139	<b>239</b> 101	
nemployedith own children under 6 years	26	26	_ 26	
In lobor force	64	_	29	
In lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	37 57	64 37 <b>57</b>	15	
or enrolled in school	-	- -	51 -	
Unemployed or not in labor forceNot high school groduote	_	_	_	
Unemployed	_	_	_	
Not in labor force	-	-	-	
ORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in				
suelly worked 35 or more hours per week50 to 52 weeks	385 2D1 97	385 201 97	281 124 60	
ISABILITY  Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64				
With a mobility limitation	580 28	<b>580</b> 28	<b>454</b> 13	
In lobor force	-	_	.=	
ith o wark disobility	28 30	28 30	13 23	
In labor force Prevented from working	13	13	- 6	
work disability	55D 287	55D 287	431 191	
Civillan naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18			
th o mobility or self-core limitation	-	18	10	

Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware (	County
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
OCCUPATION		205	
Executive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations	305 7	<b>305</b> 7	<b>201</b> 7
Professional specialty occupations	143	143	85 10
echnicions and reloted support occupations	17 26	17 26	24 37
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	49	49	37
Privote household occupationsPrivote household occupations		Ξ.	
Service occupations, except protective and household	46	46	38
recision production, craft, and repoir occupations	9	9	-
Mochine operators, ossemblers, ond inspectors Fronsportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	8 - -	8 - -	=
NCOME IN 1989			
ess than \$5,000	179	1 <b>79</b> 46	1 <b>20</b> 46
55.000 to \$9.999	46 11	11	11
10,000 to \$14,999	21 18	21 18	21 10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26 20	26	18
35,000 to \$49,999	20 20	20 20	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	10	5
00,000 or more	7 17 396	7 17 396	10 357
Aean (dollors)	31 412	31 412	16 802
Families	145 27 188	145 27 188	86 12 381
er capito income (dollars)	9 461	9 461	5 521
NCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	1 <b>79</b> 164	1 <b>79</b> 164	120 105
Mean earnings (dollors)	33 165	33 165	17 960
With Sociol Security income Mean Sociol Security income (dollors)	<u> </u>	Ξ	Ξ
Vith public ossistonce income Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) Vith own children under 18 years (dollors)	<b>38 225</b> 42 745	<b>38 225</b> 42 745	<b>22 512</b> 17 242
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 338	42 338	24 588
Vith own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	47 302	47 302	19 296
(dollars)	17 356	17 356	18 197
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 197	18 197	18 197
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989  Families	145	145	86
lausehalder worked in 1989	128	128	69
Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	99 37	99 37	56 26
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	125	125	74
Vith reloted children under 18 years	114 87	114 87	63 44
Vith reloted children under 18 years	37	37	26
Householder worked in 1989	14 14	14 14	<b>6</b> 6
With related children under 18 years	6	6	6
With related children under 5 yeorsUnrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	_	-	-
determined	85	85	<b>78</b> 34
Nonfamily householder55 years and over	34	34	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	<b>602</b> 124	<b>602</b> 124	<b>436</b> 86
Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years	124	124	86
Related children 5 to 17 years	88 18	88 18	50 10
ncome in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	34	34	34
Percent below poverty level	23.4	23.4	39.5
touseholder worked in 1989	17 28	17 28	17 28
With reloted children under 5 years	22	22	22
Married-couple families	28 17	<b>28</b> 17	<b>28</b> 17
With related children under 18 years	22	22	22
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	22	22	22
tauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	_	_	
Unrelated individuals	85 34	<b>85</b> 34	<b>78</b> 34
Nonfamily householder55 years ond over	-	-	-
Persons	184 30.6	<b>184</b> 30.6	177 40.6
Percent below poverty level	43	43	43
Related children under 18 years	43	43	43 13
Related children 5 to 17 yearsPersons 65 years ond over	13	13	13
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	108 219	108 219	101 212
Persons below 125 percent of paverty level	217	217	212

### Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of only roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Deloware C	ounty
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
PLACE OF BIRTH	897	897	726
All persons	778	778 119	607 119
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	119	119	119
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	12	12	12
Persons 5 years and over	813	813	651
Speak a longuage other than English	273	273 84	256 74
Do not speak English "very well"	18	18	18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and aver enrolled in school	483	483	400
Donnier and and and			
Public schoolElementory or high school	179	179	128
College	304	179 304	128 272
Public college	282	282	250
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and aver	269	<b>2</b> 69	209
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	32 22	32 22	22 14
High school graduate (includes equivolency)	96 27 29	96 27 29	67
Some college, no degreeAssociate degree	29		20 23 33 30
Bochelor's degree	33 30	33 30	33
Percent high school groduote or higher	79.9	79.9	82.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.4	23.4	30.1
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	841	841	767
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	813	813	651
Some house	234	234	164
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	506 203	506 203	414 155
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	15 205	15 205	176
Not in on MSA/PMSAAbroad	83 73	83 73	83 73
JOURNEY TO WORK	"	,3	,3
Warkers 16 years and aver	378	378	317
Cor, truck, or von  Drove alone	275	275 202	214 146
Corpooled Public transportation	73	73	68
Other meansWorked ot home	85	85 18	85 18
Mean trovel time to work (minutes)	15.4	15.4	14.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Centrol city	359 344	359 344	304 298
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	15 19	6 13
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and aver In labor force	628 437	6 <b>28</b> 437	<b>527</b> 367
EmployedUnemployed	391 40	391 40	321
Percent of civilian lobor force	9.3	9.3	40 11.1
Females 16 years and aver	290 143	<b>290</b> 143	253 118
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	36	36 36	36 33
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years anly	17 29	17 29	17 15
In lobor torce	16	16	8
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	154 29	1 <b>54</b> 29	1 <b>36</b> 29
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	19	19 26	19 26
EmployedUnemployed	10	10 12	10
Not in lobor force	4	4	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in			
1989	453	453	382
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	262 140	262 140	211 100
DISABILITY			
Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	601	601	500
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	32 6	32 6	26 6
In lobor force With a self-care limitation	32	32	-
With o work disability	41	41	26 22
In lobor force Prevented from working	13 28	13 28	10 12
No work disability In lobor force	560 418	560 418	478 351
Civilian noninstitutianalized persons 65 years	21	21	21
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	6 6	6	6

#### Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Table 29.

oling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware County		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	
OCCUPATION	201			
Employed persons 16 years and averExecutive, administrative, and managerial occupations	<b>391</b> 7	<b>391</b> 7	321	
Professional specialty occupations	37 26	37 26	37 6	
oles accupations	50 98	50 98	6 50 90	
Administrative support occupations, including clencal	-	-	-	
rotective service occupationservice occupations, except pratective and household	15 57	15 57	9 57	
orming, forestry, and fishing occupationsecision production, croft, and repair occupations	_ 27	27	18	
Aochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42	42	31	
ronsportation ond material moving occupations ondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	32	32	23	
NCOME IN 1989 Households	245	245	196	
ss than \$5,000	23 40	23 40	15 40	
0,000 to \$14,999	32	32	22	
5,000 to \$24,999	63 29	63 29	22 57 13	
35,000 ta \$49,999	44   14	44 14	41 8	
Households ss than \$5,000  5,000 to \$9,999  10,000 to \$14,999  15,000 to \$24,999  25,000 to \$34,999  35,000 to \$49,999  50,000 to \$74,999  50,000 to \$74,999	-	-	-	
edian (dollors)	17 813	17 813 21 716	17 019	
ean (dallars) Families	21 716 <b>16</b> 8	21 716 <b>168</b>	20 690 126	
edion income (dollars)	22 000	22 000	22 375	
r copito income (dollors)	6 134	6 134	5 775	
COME TYPE IN 1989 Households	245	245	196	
th eornings Meon eornings (dollors)	219 21 822	219 21 822	170 21 954	
th Social Security income	37 6 299	37 6 299	21 5 659	
Meon Social Security income (dollars)	5	5	5	
Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	2 132	2 132	2 132	
EAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	26 368	26 368	26 723	
fith awn children under 18 yeors (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars)	27 624 <b>27 988</b>	27 624 <b>27 988</b>	27 852 <b>26 636</b>	
th own children under 18 years (dollars) Female househalder, no husband present	30 766	30 766	27 852	
(dollars) th own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 <b>548</b> 8 548	8 <b>54</b> 8 8 548	Ξ	
VERTY STATUS IN 1989				
I Income Levels In 1989				
Familiesusehalder worked in 1989	168 145	<b>168</b> 145	126 121	
th related children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years	99	99	79 38	
Married-couple families	146	44 146	118	
ouseholder worked in 1989ith related children under 18 years	131	131 85	113 79	
With related children under 5 years Female hausehalder, no husband present	44	44	38	
ousehalder worked in 1989	6	14	_	
Tith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	14	14 -	_	
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	185	185	157	
determinedonfomily householder	77	77	1 <b>57</b> 70	
5 years ond over Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	21 <b>761</b>	21 <b>761</b>	21 <b>622</b>	
ersons under 18 years	289 283	289 283	242 236	
Related children under 18 yearsRelated children 5 to 17 years	201	201	161	
ersons 65 years and over	21	21	21	
rcome In 1989 Below Poverty Level	25	25	17	
Percent below poverty level	14.9	14.9 12	13.5 12	
6th related shildren under 10 years	20	20	12	
With related children under 5 years  Married-couple families	12 17	12 <b>17</b>	12 <b>17</b>	
ouseholder worked in 1989ith related children under 18 yeors	12	12 12	12	
With related children under 5 years	12	12	12 12	
usehalder warked in 1989	8 -	8 -	-	
th related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	8	8 –	_	
Unrelated individuals	78	78 22	75	
onfomily househalder5 years and aver	23 7	23 7	23 7	
Persans Percent below poverty level	251 33.0	251 33.0	222 35.7	
ersans under 18 vears	120	120	111	
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	114 85	114 85	105 76	
rsons 65 years and overtria of income in 1989 to poverty level:	7	7	7	
Persons belaw 50 percent of paverty level	124	124 312	98 271	
Persons belaw 125 percent of paverty level	312	312	2/1	

### Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware C	County
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	110 802	110 802	62 937
NativeForeign born	110 200 602	110 200 602	62 542 395
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	110	110	100
Persons 5 years and over  Speak a language other than English Da not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hauseholds	104 174	104 174	<b>59 303</b>
	2 048	2 048	1 255
	558	558	328
	115	115	105
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	34 422	34 422	22 641
Preprimary school Public school Elementory or high school	1 606	1 606	835
	978	978	495
	15 978	15 978	7 378
	15 357	15 357	7 016
Public college	16 838	16 838	14 428
	16 332	16 332	14 122
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	66 105	66 105	34 626
Less than 9th grade	5 470	5 470	3 599
	10 919	10 919	6 442
	25 081	25 081	12 120
	10 501	10 501	5 240
	3 101	3 101	1 543
	5 460	5 460	2 452
	5 573	5 573	3 230
Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bachelar's degree or higher	75.2	75.2	71.0
	16.7	16.7	16.4
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 years	1 020	1 020	850
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	104 174	104 174	59 303
Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	55 797	55 797	27 355
	48 076	48 076	31 698
	16 331	16 331	12 211
	9 010	9 010	3 179
	13 821	13 821	10 055
	8 914	8 914	6 253
Abraad JOURNEY TO WORK	301	301	250
Workers 16 years ond over Car, truck, or van Drave alane Carpaaled Public transportation Other means Worked at hame	50 936	50 936	27 754
	45 230	45 230	23 331
	40 241	40 241	20 569
	4 989	4 989	2 762
	489	489	456
	3 885	3 885	3 377
	1 332	1 332	590
Mean travel time to wark (minutes)  Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence  Central city  Outside central city  Warked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	17.9	17.9	15.6
	43 871	43 871	24 973
	35 585	35 585	22 416
	8 286	8 286	2 557
	7 065	7 065	2 781
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	89 810	89 810	52 737
In labor force	55 719	55 719	30 972
	51 922	51 922	28 303
	3 703	3 703	2 609
Percent af civilion lobor farce Femoles 16 years and over Emplayed	6.7	6.7	8.4
	<b>47 827</b>	<b>47</b> 8 <b>27</b>	<b>28 551</b>
	24 044	24 044	13 791
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	1 714	1 714	1 156
	5 495	5 495	3 035
In labar farce With own children 6 to 17 years anly In labar farce	3 414 7 218 5 590	3 414 7 218	1 836 3 251
Persons 16 to 19 yearsNat enrolled in school	5 590	5 590	2 610
	<b>9 790</b>	9 <b>790</b>	6 929
	1 392	1 392	824
Unemplayed ar not in labar farce  Not high schaal graduate  Employed  Unemployed	579	579	382
	590	590	378
	212	212	112
	121	121	101
WORK STATUS IN 1989	257	257	165
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 904 45 382 29 316	64 904 45 382 29 316	<b>37</b> 9 <b>44</b> 25 209 14 375
DISABILITY  Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64			
With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation	<b>75 264</b> 3 026 1 700	<b>75 264</b> 3 026 1 700	43 894 1 845 1 087
In labar farce With a self-core limitation	300	300	144
	2 030	2 030	1 189
With a wark disability In labar farce Prevented fram warking	6 467	6 467	4 272
	2 479	2 479	1 601
	3 232	3 232	2 223
Na wark disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	68 797	68 797	39 622
	51 664	51 664	28 446
and over With a mability or self-care limitation With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	13 461	13 461	8 <b>281</b>
	2 557	2 557	1 566
	1 976	1 976	1 288
	1 435	1 435	837

## Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware C	ounty
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
CCUPATION  Employed persons 16 years and over  Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations  Professional specialty accupations  Technicians and related support accupations  Administrative support accupations, including clerical  Private household accupations  Service accupations, except protective and household forming, forestry, and fishing accupations  Precision production, craft, and repair accupations  Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectars  Transportation and material moving accupations  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	51 922	51 922	28 303
	4 682	4 682	2 285
	6 973	6 973	4 096
	1 486	1 486	794
	6 246	6 246	3 397
	8 140	8 140	4 691
	129	129	93
	608	608	339
	7 463	7 463	4 818
	857	857	258
	6 341	6 341	2 791
	4 531	4 531	2 324
	2 005	2 005	1 034
	2 461	2 461	1 383
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$94,999 \$100,000 ar mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars) Median incame (dallars) Per capita incame (dollars)	42 063	42 063	24 412
	2 872	2 872	2 172
	5 388	5 388	4 213
	4 552	4 552	3 029
	8 101	8 101	5 098
	6 643	6 643	3 673
	7 049	7 049	3 391
	5 393	5 393	1 977
	1 185	1 185	436
	880	880	423
	25 169	25 169	19 996
	32 528	32 528	27 933
	28 331	28 331	14 349
	32 234	32 234	27 458
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Sadal Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income	42 063	42 063	24 412
	33 185	33 185	18 451
	33 001	33 001	28 113
	12 032	12 032	7 656
	8 180	8 180	8 074
	2 437	2 437	1 850
	3 425	3 425	3 311
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars) Married-cauple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars)	39 696	39 696	35 694
	37 882	37 882	30 247
	43 559	43 559	40 528
	43 680	43 680	36 329
	16 481	16 481	15 627
	13 258	13 258	12 750
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989  All Income Levels in 1989  Families  Householder worked in 1989  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 5 years  Married-couple families  Householder worked in 1989  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 5 years  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 18 years  With related children under 5 years  Unrelated individuals for wham poverty status is determined	28 281	28 272	14 301
	22 654	22 645	10 755
	13 428	13 428	6 674
	4 867	4 867	2 822
	23 656	23 647	11 108
	19 260	19 251	8 563
	10 412	10 412	4 628
	3 891	3 891	2 076
	3 697	3 697	2 652
	2 642	2 642	1 757
	2 580	2 580	1 824
	872	872	684
Persans and over Persans far whom poverty status is determined Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and over	19 439	19 453	14 847
	13 643	13 657	9 963
	4 932	4 932	3 330
	103 363	103 368	56 153
	23 537	23 537	11 408
	23 424	23 424	11 309
	16 792	16 792	7 630
	13 368	13 368	8 211
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-cauple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 19 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children tonder 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 55 years and over	2 669 9.4 1 568 1 939 943 1 269 753 712 397 1 318 760 1 172 530 8 157 4 088 1 185 16 262 15.7 3 696 3 610 2 331 1 530	2 669 9.4 1 568 1 939 943 1 269 753 712 397 1 318 760 1 172 530 8 164 4 095 1 185 16 269 15.7 3 696 3 610 2 331 1 530	1 891 13.2 1 058 6 468 766 801 478 523 313 1 020 537 902 439 7 034 3 456 845 12 893 23.0 2 789 2 717 1 680 1 089
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	7 687	7 687	6 422
	21 188	21 195	16 304

#### Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delowore (	County		Totols	for split tracts/BNA	's in Delaware Coun	ty	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 5	Troct 8	Troct 9.01	Troct 17	Tract 20	Troct 21
All housing units	48 793	48 793	29 828	2 350	2 041	2 735	648	2 135	1 286
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT  1989 to Morch 1990	417 1 704 2 568 7 762 9 229 9 442	417 1 704 2 568 7 762 9 229 9 442	185 948 1 501 2 960 4 592 6 909	- 48 91 327 261 407	7  60 156 449 693	40 388 494 325 534 608 281	42 109 112 126 116	31 135 144 291 281 658	36 165 144 374 375 97
	5 351 12 320	5 351 12 320	4 232 8 501	388 828	225 451	281 65	88 55	318 277	97 95
BEDROOMS	200	208	270	11	12	14		,	
No bedroom	308 5 498 17 113 20 234 4 812 828	308 5 498 17 113 20 234 4 812 828	270 4 649 12 211 10 293 2 012 393	392 1 125 724 86 12	12 273 745 773 186 52	14 305 615 1 279 455 67	35 220 363 30	6 137 1 101 783 99	9 135 339 707 68 28
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	203 179 19	203 1 <b>7</b> 9 19	199 1 <b>7</b> 3 19	Ē	=	63 33 —	=	- -	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen fociliries Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	48 471 35 041 37 832 250 117 75	48 471 35 041 37 832 250 117 75 45 177	29 583 28 949 29 019 165 53 66 27 188	2 312 2 297 2 320 15 - - 2 169	2 032 1 966 1 899 - - - - 1 937	2 735 2 630 2 629 9 9 -	648 503 495 6 - 6	2 131 1 729 1 949 4 - - 2 005	1 278 990 1 052 - - - 1 233
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							•••	1 000	, 233
Utility gas	29 127 1 203 11 560 2 023 1 236 28	29 127 1 203 11 560 2 023 1 236 28	21 464 199 4 730 510 268 17	1 802 19 287 50 11	1 522 8 371 26 10	1 858 - 716 17 16	455 - 95 36 34	1 430 16 435 87 37	1 007 7 202 17
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									3
None	4 070 15 511 16 664 8 932 1.8	4 070 15 511 16 664 8 932 1.8	3 434 11 099 8 838 3 817 1.5	279 836 805 249 1.5	87 855 757 238 1.6	62 960 1 151 434 1.8	42 183 261 134 1.9	107 835 656 407 1.8	135 471 377 250 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1988 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	30 191 2 299 5 971 3 936 7 648 10 337 14 986 7 313 5 173 1 370 760	30 191 2 299 5 971 3 936 7 648 10 337 14 986 7 313 5 173 1 370 760 370	15 624 1 141 2 903 1 896 3 564 6 120 11 564 5 901 3 909 958 544 252	1 453 126 323 228 311 465 716 322 310 43 15 26	1 182 98 138 85 335 526 755 383 283 31 37 21	1 804 213 406 261 368 556 803 443 272 66 22	403 	1 528 138 387 187 307 509 477 239 128 50 33 27	780 25 141 87 231 296 453 145 237 47 20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	3,0	370	232	26	21	-	-	27	4
No telephone in unit	2 493 10 448 8 534 78 245 1 979 44 985 44 267 718 192 182 10	2 493 10 448 8 554 78 245 1 979 44 985 44 267 718 192 182 10	2 015 6 888 5 410 43 212 1 549 27 069 26 515 554 119 112 7	180 538 444 31 145 2 169 2 106 63 -	32 518 425 - - 68 1 937 1 909 28 - -	9 687 579 - 9 39 2 598 2 585 13 9	29 131 125 - - - 614 608 6 6	107 438 377 - 26 34 2 005 1 925 80 -	111 266 192 - 56 1 233 1 195 38 -
Maan household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	38 281 17 620 7 788 2 183 5 605	38 281 17 620 7 788 2 183 5 605	34 474 16 121 6 332 1 390 4 942	25 767 17 563 350 146 204	46 061 21 045 279 59 220	74 131 21 828 280 35 245	49 507 14 930 140 42 98	32 225 19 688 262 143 119	35 248 13 398 286 28 258

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split t Delowore Co	rocts/8NA's in unty—Con.	***			Muncie city, O	lawore County			
Area	Troct 24.01	Troct 24.02	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6	Tract 7	Troct 8 (pt.)
All housing units	2 106	2 143	414	1 235	1 031	1 335	2 283	1 324	1 627	2 038
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990	73 85 383 728 344	31 95 91 776 648 205 67 230	- 11 48 29 5 33 288	- 10 47 16 94 154 914	13 14 - 41 121 157 685	7 38 - 126 265 223 676	-48 80 277 261 407 382 828	7 91 87 21 122 151 845	18 78 21 105 126 415 169 695	77 
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	126 637 1 125 174	- 62 701 911 420 49	29 207 112 23 24 19	36 355 411 320 78 35	104 468 347 102 10	7 385 571 289 76 7	11 376 1 086 712 86 12	31 596 394 193 80 30	44 384 492 496 174 37	12 273 745 770 186 52
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units		-	Ξ	-	=	=	=	30	6 9 -	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities	937 1 602 14 14 -	2 143 616 1 340 7 7 - 2 019	377 414 414 17 - 17 314	1 219 1 235 1 217 9 9 -	1 031 1 031 1 031 10 - 10	1 327 1 335 1 335 8 - 8	2 245 2 230 2 253 15 - - 2 102	1 297 1 324 1 312 35 - 8	1 627 1 627 1 627 10 - 10	2 029 1 963 1 899 - - - 1 937
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										. 737
Utility gos	.   00	762 45 1 034 109 60 9	264 7 28 - 6 9	846 30 53 6 55	748 12 21 39 6	989 19 138 18 7	1 746 19 276 50 11	815 12 198 18 20 8	1 050 8 370 21 -	1 522 8 371 26 10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	592 851	21 568 907 523 2.1	136 109 51 18 .9	270 428 223 69 1.1	253 322 167 84 1.2	344 509 212 106 1.1	268 813 783 238 1.5	357 472 180 62 1.0	125 480 493 351 1.8	87 855 757 238 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	271 412 474 <b>437</b> 196 149 46 38	1 441 124 367 141 478 331 578 249 199 111 9	64 - - 15 19 30 250 107 83 12 25 23	368 19 59 62 86 142 622 338 167 47 36 34	502 11 56 34 92 309 324 102 139 48 16	468 29 77 41 70 251 703 337 213 80 44 29	1 392 110 323 195 299 465 710 316 310 43 15	263 31 37 39 37 119 808 449 235 80 44	448 31 128 43 80 166 1 001 799 166 22 -	1 182 98 138 85 335 526 <b>755</b> 383 283 31 37 21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit  Householder 65 yeors ond over	500 439 6 - 64 2 017 2 017 - 14	10 259 233 - 21 2 012 2 012 - 7 7	64 43 22 - 18 297 289 8 17	210 211 144 - 12 74 981 952 29 9	148 275 241 10 18 82 816 797 19 10	340 296 206 - 7 127 1 163 1 115 48 8 8	174 516 422 31 134 2 102 2 039 63	219 260 91 8 16 166 1 063 1 039 24 8 8	40 212 184 - - 52 1 439 1 411 28 10	32 518 425 - 68 1 937 1 909 28 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	38 747 20 505 150 84	53 208 27 151 115 21 94	30 104 11 510 127 - 127	25 288 12 540 361 37 324	24 260 9 230 290 85 205	18 264 10 216 490 103 387	25 992 17 571 339 135 204	21 903 10 896 451 39 412	40 530 17 230 682 22 660	46 061 21 045 279 59 220

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Muncie city, Delaware County—Con.									
Area	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14	Tract 15	Troct 16 (pt.)	
All housing units	2 331	197	2 155	1 656	1 272	1 697	972	1 453	1 224	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	27 278 358 224 504 594 281 65	- 47 31 36 69 14	45 144 110 193 471 406 393 393	16 50 239 303 440 205 403	19 171 285 150 342 88 217	28 73 74 212 166 263 382 499	7 22 78 54 370 194 247	12 8 103 106 446 444 334	- 6 - 63 124 156 273 602	
BEDROOMS										
Na bedraam	14 305 593 1 044 316 59	25 164 5 - 3	26 414 703 896 92 24	200 768 581 93 14	16 242 502 417 77 18	6 111 983 480 117	75 541 331 16 9	12 116 762 458 84 21	11 171 651 337 54	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	63 33 -	=	39 -	=	46 8	- -	=	=	=	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	2 221	107	2.144	) /F/	1.040	1 (70				
Camplete kitchen focilities  Saurce af water, public system or privote company  Sewage disposal, public sewer  Lacking complete plumbing facilities  Owner-accupied housing units  Renter-occupied housing units  Occupied housing units	2 331 2 257 2 239 9 9 - 2 245	197 197 197 - - - 174	2 146 2 155 2 139 6 - 6 2 074	1 656 1 656 1 564 - - - 1 538	1 260 1 239 1 230 19 12 7	1 678 1 697 1 674 - - - 1 523	961 957 956 5 5	1 422 1 405 1 389 13 13 -	1 214 1 201 1 209 5 5 -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 715 - 497 17 16	147 27 - -	1 411 10 647 6 - -	1 322 25 148 38 5	825 	1 289 	801 7 98 17 13	1 172 7 139 36 12	1 019 6 57 27 12	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
Nane	62 905 923 355 1.8	22 104 48 - 1.1	105 895 585 489 1.8	159 642 520 217 1.6	260 448 260 122 1.2	219 614 532 158 1.5	132 395 267 142 1.5	167 492 514 193 1.6	135 529 344 1 3 1.4	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	1 450 157 272 171 302 548 795 435 272 66 22	7 - - 7 - 167 60 107 - -	835 42 127 72 216 378 1 239 777 305 42 97	902 78 167 133 208 316 636 317 240 46 28 5	532 26 43 30 158 275 558 187 208 108 55	1 095 97 190 176 202 430 428 187 136 86 13	642 40 95 59 172 276 294 110 127 42 9 6	985 63 215 102 219 386 381 166 166 26 23	713 34 139 90 152 298 406 202 140 29 17	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									20	
Na telephane in unit  Hausehalder 65 years and aver	9 667 559 - 9 39 2 236 2 223 13 9	- 7 7 - - - 174 174 - -	32 524 417 - 10 71 2 068 2 043 25 6	50 388 269 - 6 79 1 538 1 527 11	88 364 194 12 34 139 1 071 1 026 45 19	75 460 388 - 8 114 1 523 1 483 40 - -	62 273 219 — 13 73 931 919 12 5	111 359 333 13 6 108 1 353 1 336 17 13	161 3 6 267 	
Mean hausehold income in 1989: Owner-occupied hausing units (dallars) Renter-accupied hausing units (dallars) Hausehald income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-accupied hausing units	76 571 21 605 273 28 245	9 403 17 429 47 - 47	27 837 15 986 752 65 687	29 584 17 385 233 80 153	25 546 12 725 372 68 304	25 412 15 216 281 136 145	22 742 13 417 182 73 109	23 885 20 848 228 115 113	22 324 18 453 166 73 93	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Muncie cit	ty, Oelowore County—Co	n.		
Area	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 19.01	Troct 19.02	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Troct 24.01 (pt.)	Troct 24.02 (pt.)
All housing units	65	453	1 940	2 039	942	113	32
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990	7 40 - - 6 - 12	- 8 7 117 299 22 - -	16 41 45 327 686 746 73 6	31 135 101 291 266 636 318 261	25 157 56 290 279 73 62	23 - 24 54 12 -	- - - 14 - - 18
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	- 24 41 - -	11 424 18 - -	32 393 1 239 233 43	6 133 1 079 729 92 –	9 126 226 549 32	- 8 87 18 - -	32 -
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units  Renter-occupied condominium housing units  Vocont condominium housing units	Ξ	= =	130 16 11	=	=	=	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	65 59 47 - - -	453 453 453 - - -	1 934 1 871 1 916 - - -	2 035 1 702 1 900 4 - -	934 909 929 - - -	113 - 57 - - -	32 32 32 
Occupied housing units	65	341	1 899	1 913	910	107	26
HOUSE HEATING FUEL  Utility gos	53 - 6 6 -	7 318 - 16	1 450 6 415 16 12	1 380 16 402 78 37	786 7 111 6 -	107 - - - -	- 26 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	43 22 - 1.3	28 158 141 14 1.4	72 590 877 360 1.9	107 835 615 356 1.7	126 370 290 124 1.6	73 34 - 1.3	18 - 8 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 eordier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	12 - - - 12 53 14 21 18 - -	7 - - - 7 334 170 164 - -	1 685 112 367 289 429 488 214 85 78 37 14	1 457 138 346 177 307 489 456 239 117 40 33 27	534 25 93 65 151 200 376 114 195 47 16	81 - 31 18 23 9 26 7 19 	- - - - - <b>26</b> - 18 8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	6 18 12 - - - 65 65	- - - - - 341 324	5 524 491 — 64 1 899 1 899	. 96 438 377 	93 197 128 - 51 910 885 25	- 22 14 - - - 107 107	- - - - 26 26
Locking complete plumbing focilities	=	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	=
Mean household income in 1989:  Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)  Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)  Household income in 1989 below poverty level  Owner-occupied housing units  Renter-occupied housing units	12 836 17 589 29 6 23	24 482 14 701 107 — 107	46 424 32 215 112 95 17	26 637 19 581 251 132 119	31 208 11 389 262 21 241	19 950 18 000 18 18	29 184 - - -

#### Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoin	der of Delawore Co	unty			
Area	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22
All housing units	67	3	404	-	-	583	96	344	2 419
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949	- 11 50 - 6	- - 3 - - -	13 110 136 101 30 14 -	- - - - -	-	35 69 112 126 110 88 43	- 43 - 15 22 - 16	11 8 88 84 96 24 33	15 97 156 461 473 376 245 596
BEDROOMS									• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
No bedroom	16 39 12 - -	- - 3 - -	- 22 235 139 8	=	=	35 196 322 30	- 4 22 54 7 9	9 113 158 36 28	74 683 1 303 278 81
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		
Renter-occupied condominium housing units ocont condominium housing units	Ξ	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony sewage disposol, public sewer acking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units  Occupied housing units	67 67 67 - - - -	3 3 - - - -	404 373 390 - - - - 362	-	-	583 444 448 6 - 6 555	96 27 49 - - - 92	344 81 123 - - - - 323	2 419 771 1 120 - - - 2 302
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	56 - 11 - -	-	143 219 - -	=	=	402 - 89 30 34	50 33 9 -	221 	822 177 804 315 184
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
Vone	11 23 22 11 1.5	=======================================	55 228 79 2.2	=	=======================================	42 140 239 134 1.9	- 41 51 2.9	9 101 87 126 2.2	77 470 1 057 698 2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988	61 16 - 33 12 - 6 6	-	354 56 134 90 66 8 8	-	-	391 49 27 168 147 164 84	71 41 10 20 21	246 	1 919 151 374 273 526 595 383 176
980 to 1984970 to 1979969 or eorlier	-	=	=	=	-	75 - 5	11 10 -	42 - 4	98 79 19
ELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							_	_	11
lo telephone in unit	6 22 22 - 11 67 67 - -	-	20 20 20 - - - - 362 362 - - -	-	-	23 113 113 - - 549 543 6 6 6	11 	18 69 64 - 5 323 310 13 -	94 480 445 - 9 47 2 302 2 276 26 - -
Alean household Income in 1989:  Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)  Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)  ousehold income in 1989 below poverty level  Owner-occupied housing units  Renter-occupied housing units	20 635 16 <b>5</b> 88 11 11	=	64 138 44 000 7 7	=		50 633 14 070 111 36 75	146 902 22 015 11 11	44 018 23 204 24 7 17	36 833 19 283 241 134 107

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Delawore	County—Con.			
Area	Tract 23.01	. Troct 23.02	Troct 24.01 (pt.)	Troct 24.02 (pt.)	Troct 25	Tract 26.01	Troct 26.02	Tract 27
All housing units	1 321	1 564	1 993	2 111	2 206	2 627	1 181	2 046
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	8 38	14 67 19	25 50 85	31 95 91	15 37 119	99 109 154	5 35 49	7 72
1980 to 1984	60 270 382	300 418	359 674	/76	119 763 371	154 914 781	216	72 67 389 388 323 160
950 to 1959 940 to 1949 939 or earlier	382 127 52 384	278 98 370	332 152 316	634 205 67 212	280 76	248 98	261 122 53 440	323 160
BEDROOMS	364	3/0	316	212	545	224	440	640
lo bedroombedroom	10	- 79	9 118	. <del>.</del>	24 144	-		:
bedraamsbedraams	311 760 199	399 836	550 1 107	62 669 911	549 1 115	60 425 1 501	63 369 573 164	17: 55:
bedrooms or more bedrooms	199 41	221 29	174 35	420 49	342 32	565 76	164 12	55 1 05 22 3
ONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
wner-occupied condominium housing units enter-occupied condominium housing units acant condaminium housing units	=	=	=	=	4 6 -	Ξ	=	-
ELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
omplete kitchen facilities ource of woter, public system or private company	1 307	1 556 33	1 978 937	2 111 584	2 180 574	2 627 607	1 175 659	2 038 927
woge disposol, public sewercking complete plumbing focilitiesOwner-occupied housing units	10 14 7	617 7 2	1 545 14 14	1 308 7 7	644 21 21	939 8 8	638	91:
Renter-occupied housing units  Occupied housing units	1 265	1 495	1 924		2 058	2 529	- - 1 120	1 904
DUSE HEATING FUEL					2 030	2 327	1 120	1 70-
lity gas ttled, tank, or LP gas	285 112	535 87	1 233 17	762 45	702 244	1 095 63	547 74	810
ctricity	628 180	644 153 74	528 80	1 008 109	715 222 175	1 140 90	367 75	18: 55: 23: 11:
ather fuels fuel used	60	74 2	66 -	60 9	175	141	57 -	117
ne	27	41	88	21	157	17		
	282 519	330 698	519 817	550 907	157 572 759 570	515 1 267	290 462	82 565 723 534
or marehicles per household	437 2.3	426 2.1	500 2.0	515 2.1	570 2.0	730 2.2	304 2.0	534 2.0
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		1.0						
Owner-occupied housing units	1 141 52 170	1 240 71 255	1 <b>513</b> 131 275	1 441 124 367	1 581 135 232	2 187 264 634	904 48	1 518 110
80 ta 1984	206 388	146 322	253 389	141 478	274 452	291 583	208 138 228	281 136 392
S9 or earlier	325 <b>124</b> 19	446 <b>255</b> 86	465 <b>411</b> 189	331 <b>552</b> 249	488 <b>477</b> 164	415 <b>342</b> 157 101	282 <b>21</b> 6	599 <b>38</b> 6
35 to 1988	61 22	114 25	130 46 38	181 103	211 40	101 30	88 80 22	15: 160 3:
70 to 1979	10 12	20 10	38 8	10	44 18	30 26 28	23 3	3: 16
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
telephone in unit	18 266	36 262	56 478	10 259	93 528	9 341	33 263	71 459
Owner-accupied hausing units Ocking camplete plumbing focilities Na telephone in unit	254 7 —	243 _ 5	425 6	233	380 14 7	300	237	388 8 12
No vehicle available	10 1 258	18 1 493	64 1 910	21 1 986	129 2 037	17 2 521	53 1 120	55 1 896
1.00 or less persons per raom	1 258	i 484	1 910	1 986	2 015	2 477 44	1 114 6	1 868 28
king camplete plumbing facilities	7 7 -	2 2 -	14 14 -	7 7 <del>-</del>	22 21 21 -	8 8 -	=	8 5 3
on household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallors)	38 821 22 505	39 653 27 117	39 753	53 208 27 055	34 976	50 757	34 901	35 105
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)usehold incame in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	22 505 68 49	27 117 86 58	20 664 132 66	27 055 115 21	22 725 242 156	29 824 84 74	16 960 116	19 166 208 101
Renter-occupied hausing units	19	28	66	94	86	10	62 54	101

### Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelowore 1			Totols	for split tracts/BNA'	s in Delowore Count	ry	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Totol	Muncie city	Troct 5	Troct 8	Troct 9.01	Troct 17	Tract 20	Tract 21
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	25 231	25 231	13 744	1 123	1 114	1 691	362	1 044	710
With a mortgage	15 398 2 399	15 398 2 399	<b>7 677</b> 1 727	<b>687</b> 269	<b>601</b> 51	1 085 29 78	<b>233</b> 43	<b>594</b> 184	<b>463</b> 105
\$300 to \$399	3 192 2 980	3 192 2 980	1 818 1 542	204 96	96 198	114	111 23 29	208 93	463 105 80 134 78 61
\$500 to \$599	2 309 2 597 1 110	2 309 2 597 1 110	1 005 928 372	48 49 21	83 92 34	126 311 211	29 27	184 208 93 50 23 29	78 61
\$800 to \$799 \$1,500 to \$1,499	686	686 84	230	-	28 6	189 19	<u> </u>	7	5
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollars)	41 467	41 467	42 13 416	345	13 479	8 701	355	349	430
Not mortgoged	425	9 833 425 6 099	6 <b>067</b> 290	<b>436</b> 33	513	606	129	<b>450</b> 27	430 <b>247</b> 15
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	2 698	2 698 406	3 906 1 487 232	321 77 5	245 198 63	163 293 69	107 15	315 84 17	102 109 13
\$400 to \$499	107	98 107	58 94	-	63 7 -	24 57	<u>-</u>	7	8
Medion (dollors)	177	177	174	162	204	240	149	165	204
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less thon \$20,000	7 644 2 882	7 644 2 882	5 187 1 948	486 174	283 93 36 35 17	232 45	136 65	<b>397</b> 179	176 71
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	1 130 907 646	1 130 907 646	831 659 395	121 78 21	36 35	40 35 35 71	9 -	44 41	71 32 14 20 39
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 940	1 940 139	1 286 68	84 8	102	71 6	29 33	41 83	20 39
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	23.9 6 210	23.9 6 210	23.7 3 587	22.7 289	26.8 259	29.0 376	21.7 113	21.7 286	22.7 186
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	4 439 900	4 439 900 509	2 668 506	241 31	186 37	215 69	76 7	261 8	22.7 186 129 35
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	900 509 181 181	181 181	506 250 95 68	9 8	28 - 8	39 21 32	16 7 7	17	8
Not computed	_	14.8	14.5	13.5	14.3	18.5	14.7	13.5	7 - 16.3
Less than 20 percent	4 663	5 370 4 683	2 675 2 479	265 253 12	319 300	337 <b>229</b>	52 52	248 233	16.3 207 180 27
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	442 177 40	442 177 40	128 36 32	12	19	41 44	-	15	27 -
35 percent or moreNot computed	28	28		-	=	23	Ξ	-	_
Medion \$50,000 or more	12.6 6 007	12.6 6 007	11.2 2 295	10.0 <del>-</del> 83	11.1 253	17.0 746	10.0 <del>-</del> 61	10.8 113	11 1
Less thon 20 percent	5 570 290 80	5 570 290 80	2 115 126 21	83 -	210 30	641 67	61	113	141
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more		32 18	16	<u> </u>	6	19 8	=	-	=
Not computed Medion	17 10.0-	17 10.0–	11 10.0–	10.0-	10.0-	11 11.6	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	14 688	14 688	11 558	716	755	803	217	477	449
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	338 1 491 3 863	338 1 491 3 863	302 1 274 3 271	36	12	6 53	87	39	48 135
\$300 to \$399	3 831 2 273	3 831 2 273	3 271 2 864 1 654	304 231 63	131 2 <b>39</b> 245	53 134 204	28 85 5	131 149 97	48 135 96 55 40 14
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	1 124 648	1 124 648	826 601	63 24 10	54 48	210 98		42 8	14
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	312 107	312 107	253 46	4		26	-		7 10 -
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	701 334	701 334	467 325	44 299	26 390	19 453	12 220	11 353	24 221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	5 828	5 828	5 110	01.4					
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	168	168 232	5 110 145 199	214	201	206 6 21	81 8	117 12	272 28 19 9
25 to 29 percent	375 407	375 407	344 380	14	12	6	6	11 - 9	9
35 percent or more	4 088 558	4 088 558	3 609 433	154 46	154 26	165	61 6	79 6	82 98 36
Medion	50.0+ 3 931 790	50.0+ 3 931 790	50.0+ 3 105 655	50.0+ 255 70	50.0+ 246	50.0+ 234	45.7 66	50.0+ 138	33 8
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	648	648 735	507 579	44	29 20 68	13 15 26	36 15 4	39 9 33	60
30 to 34 percent	407 1 156	407 1 156	307 946	53 20 53	22 107	27 140	4 7	29 28	9
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	195 27.9	195 27.9	27.9	15 25.6	31.4	13 40.7	17.0	28.2	8 8 18.2
Less thon 20 percent	3 289 1 986 823	3 289 1 986 823	2 296 1 378 593	207 150 37	193 121 62	211 32 118	64 64	170 120	44
25 to 29 percent	205	823 205 63	145	9 -	10	29 8	=	45 - -	4
35 percent or moreNot computed	94 118	94 118	56 60 64	4 7	Ξ	18 6	Ξ	- 5	1
Medion	18.0 1 640 1 512	18.0 1 640 1 512	18.0 1 047 989	15.1 40 40	18.3 115	23.0 152	17.0 6	16.6 52	163 39 39
20 to 24 percent	53	53	30	40	115	144	-	8	39
30 to 34 percent	3 16	3 16	-	-	=	Ξ	=	-	
Not computed Medion	56 12.0	<b>56</b> 12.0	28   11.6	10.0	10.4	14.9	6 -	13.5	14.3

[Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, some state or Block Numbering	Totals for split Oelowore Co	trocts/BNA's in	a medinings or symi	bots, see lext j		Muncie city, De	elowore County			
Area	Troct 24.01	Troct 24.02	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 6	Troct 7	Tract 8 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		1 269	44	313	465	455	1 123	228	402	1 114
With a mortgage Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	108	88 <b>9</b> 21 91	27 6 12	1 <b>42</b> 36 49	230 76	201 88	<b>687</b> 269	103 27 34	<b>282</b> 47	<b>601</b> 51
\$400 to \$499	168	119 145	- 9	16	83 20 37	36 28 39	269 204 96 48	34 21 9	44 54 66	96 198
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	159	278 161	Ξ	22 19 -	14	39 10 -	49 21	4 8	54 12	96 198 83 92 34 28
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	-	39 24 11		=	Ξ	Ξ	-	_	5 -	6
Medion (dollors)Not mortgaged	481 475	627 <b>380</b>	331 <b>17</b>	380 171	357 <b>235</b>	367 <b>254</b>	345 <b>43</b> 6	372 125	495 <b>120</b>	13 479 <b>513</b>
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	291	14 178 157	17	13 133 20	12 113	12 200 35	33 321 77	8 86	3 62	245
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	52	31	_	5 -	90 9 5	-	5	31 - -	43 - 6	198 63 7
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	183	199	147	165	6 195	7 153	162	141	6 193	204
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$20,000		113 52	15 15	163 55	226 45	315 112	486 174	1 19 55	89 15	283
20 to 24 percent	62	7 -	Ξ	55 30 23 26	28 15	112 35 41	121 78	9 13	9 22	283 93 36 35 17
30 to 34 percent	74	12 33 9	=	26 29	34 104	45 76 6	21 84 8	34 8	8 35	17 102
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	23.4 313	20.0 305 217	17.5 17	24.4 88	33.7 100	25.9 84	22.7 289	20.3 66	29.7 101	26.8 259
Less thon 20 percent	42	35 18	8	65 16 7	94 _ _	48 27 5	241 31	54 - 4	67 30	259 186 37 28
30 to 34 percent	19	8 27	9 -	<u>-</u>	- 6	4	9 8	8 -	4	28 - 8
Not computed Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	15.1	13.2 308	30.3 12	13.0 49	12.1 81	18.1 24	13.5	12.0	16.3	14.3
Less thon 20 percent	338 34	228 47	12	49 -	73 8	24	265 253 12	29 29 -	85 80 5	319 300 19
25 to 29 percent	7	33	_	_	_	Ξ	=	Ī	=	<u>"-</u>
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	13.2	16.4	12.5	- 14.5	- 13,4	10.0-	10.0-	- - 10.0–	15.5	11.1
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	343 325	543 482 50	_	13 13	58 58	32 32	83 83	14 14	127 122	253 210
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	9 -	- - -	Ξ.	=	=	=	Ξ.	=	5 _ _	30 7 6
35 percent or moreNot computed	10.0-	11	Ξ	-	-		-		=	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	428	11.1 569	250	10.0– <b>622</b>	10.0– <b>324</b>	10.0- <b>703</b>	10.0– <b>710</b>	10.0– 8 <b>0</b> 8	10.0– 1 001	10.0 <b>–</b> <b>755</b>
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	6 24 72	-	7 72	106	63 58	80 184	_ 36	40 127	- 76	12
\$200 to \$299	207	16 172 216	72 92 45 10	252 176 62	58 83 58 15	217 115 64	304 231 63	387 111 85	243 188 148	131 239 245
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	56 19 6	113 10	7 8	-	6 11	10 8	24 10	27 7	129 94	54 48
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cosh rent	7 31	22 - 20	- - 9	_ _ 26	_ _ 30	- - 25	4 -	15	65 32	_
Medion (dollars)  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	337	423	243	261	218	224	38 299	249	26 388	26 390
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	89	86	156	345	227	439	214	495	552	201
Less thon 20 percent	6 9	Ξ	_ 5	4 6	25 19	28 34	_	17 41	9 9	Ξ
25 to 29 percent	8 51	- - 66	15 - 122	31 _ 280	25 10 115	46 24 273	14 - 154	45 59 316	26 23 453	12 9 154
Not computed	38.8	20 50.0+	14 50.0+	24 50.0+	33 45.6	34 50.0+	46 50.0+	17 50.0+	32 50.0+	26 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	11	108	53 9 18	191 44 59	61 21 7	145 32 42 12	249 70 44	197 61 65	182 9 23	246 29
25 to 29 percent	30 5	33 18	=	15 41	6 10	19	53 20 53	34	36 15	29 20 68 22
35 percent or more Not computed	8	49 - 33.6	26 - 24.9	32 - 24.4	17 	40 - 24.8	53 9 25.6	37 - 22.9	99 - 37.0	107 - 31.4
Medion	121 79	216 113	35 35 35	42 34	19 5	96 60 32	207 150	89 79	175 98	193 121
20 to 24 percent	16	82 11	Ξ	Ξ.	6 - -	32	37 9	10 _ _	27 - 24	62 10
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	7	10	Ξ.	<del>-</del> 8	- 8	- 4	- 4 7	Ξ	26	Ē
Medion \$35,000 or more	17.3	19.7 159	12.5	13.4 44	20.4 17	14.8 23 23	15.1 40	13.8 27	18.2 92	18.3 115
Less thon 20 percent	-	159	6 <del>-</del> -	44 - -	17 - -	23 - -	40 - -	27 - -	92 - -	115
30 to 34 percent	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	Ξ	-	=
Not computed	10.0-	13.5	10.0–	10.0-	16.1	12.8	10.0	11.9	10.0-	10.4

#### Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Section   Sect	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Muncie dty, Oelaware County—Con.								
SHACTED MODIFIES CONTS    150		Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Troct 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
2-25   2-25		1 337	7	809	788	493	901	624	918	655
150   157	With a mortgage	765 29	-	<b>3</b> 61 74	<b>430</b> 55	281 73	<b>484</b> 210		<b>528</b>	
1.00 to 1.00	\$300 to \$399 \$400 ta \$499	70 109	-	74 97	92 154	69 71	137 77	125	182	114
1.00 to 1.00	\$500 to \$599 \$600 ta \$799	191	-	74 42	33 66	33 28	6	18	47	28 15
1,000 mm	\$1,000 to \$1,499	114	=	=	7	-	6	12	5	6 -
1,500   1,517   20	\$2,000 or more	653	Ī	429	_ 455	397	330	353	363	365
1,500   1,517   20	Not mortgaged	_	7 -	23	28	23	26	30	<b>390</b> 32	<b>365</b> 13
Section   Sect	\$200 to \$299	268	<u>-</u>	97 —	57		340 36	39	289 69	309 43
MOURHOU HIGHER IN 1989 PS SECTION MOURHEN OWNER IN 1989 PS SECTION MOURH OWNER IN 1989 PS SEC	\$400 to \$499	57		, <del>-</del>	_	_	7	_	=	=
## AUGUSTON MOMENT NO. 1999  7 328 7 328 314 213 410 325 497 332 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	238	175	165	172	172	150	142	154	149
See Took Development	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
25 to 27 percent	Less thon 20 percent	208 45	_	152	120	72	163	156	146	145
Not competed	25 to 29 percent	35 35 35	- -	53 20	32	24 12	36			85 46
Class Day Descent	35 percent or more	6	Ξ	-	107 7	62	100 7	73 13		26
20   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	Median	319	22.5	20.9 252	26.0 203	149	277	196	24.1 284	22.0 187
30 to 34 percent	20 to 24 percent	54 30	=	23 51	32 7		18	40	58	141 25
Medion	30 to 34 percent	21	_	-	12	_	-	_	-	6
Case Mino 20 percent	Medion		=						13.3	13.8
3.5 percent a man	Less thon 20 percent	203	=	125	143	82	122	75 11	154 145	76
Met computed	25 to 29 percent	32 23	_	_		Ξ	_			=
55,000 or more	Not computed	161	-	10.7	120	-	-	-	-	_
20 to 2 percent	\$50,000 ar more	527 445	Ξ	104	122	49	92		71	11.6 35 35
1	25 to 29 percent			-	_	7		-		
Medion	35 percent or more	- - 11		Ξ	=	-	-	-	_	Ξ
CROSS RENT	Median	10.0-	-							
120   123   126   104   153   100   147   104   110   117   110   117   105   155   116   120	GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	6	-		5			_	_	_
98	\$200 ta \$299	53 53 124	126	104	153	100	147	104	110	29 117
98	\$400 to \$499	204 210	13	181	116	51	82	36	156 50	
No cosh rent   19	\$600 ta \$749 \$750 to \$999	98	=	224 143	15			<u>-</u>	22	
## APRICENTAGE OF HOUSERHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ## STEPRING OF HOUSERHOLD IN 1989 ## STEPRING OF HOUSERHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ## STEPRING OF HOUSERHOLD IN 1989 ## STEPRING OF HOUSERHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ## STEP	Na cash rent		16 214	31	20	23	30			29
Less than 20 percent	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	451	210	413	338	221	323	317	341	322
20 to 24 percent	Less than \$10,000		37	551	215		189	145	116	121
8	20 ta 24 percent	21	- 9	=	- - 5	28 73	- - 0	-	-	6
Less than 20 percent	30 to 34 percent		21	487	7	63	20	11	109	8
Less than 20 percent	Medion			50.0+		34.8	50.0+	48.3		22 45.6
30 to 34 percent	Less than 20 percent	13		35	14	32	15	12	38	
140	25 to 29 percent	27	-	44	53 40	5	18		22	28 15
11   17   284   169   50   82   74   101   110	Nat camputed	13	16	- 11	5	23	6	_	28 5	41 5
20 to 24 percent	\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	211	17	284	169	50	82	74	101	110
8	20 ta 24 percent	118 29	_	53 47	57 -	10	24			22
Median     23.0     10.3     19.7     17.9     16.6     21.3     18.5     18.7     16.7       335,000 or mare     144     21     106     63     45     37     7     42     38       20 to 24 percent     -     -     22     -	35 percent or more	18		12			-	-	Ξ	-
Less than 20 percent	Median	23.0		19.7						16.7
30 to 34 percent	Less than 20 percent  20 ta 24 percent		21 -	84		45	37	7 -		27
Nat computed	30 to 34 percent	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	_	-	=
	Nat camputed	14.6	-	-	-	-	10.0-	-		

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Muncie city, Delowore County—Con.										
Area	Troct 17 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20 (pt.)	Troct 21 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Troct 24.02 (pt.)				
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	6	-	1 534	1 017	511	-	-				
With a mortgage	_	<u>-</u>	1 <b>027</b> 97	576	350	_	_				
\$300 to \$399	_	<del>-</del>	153	184 197	95 47	Ξ	=				
\$500 to \$599	Ξ	Ξ	159 201	93 50	101 68	Ξ	_				
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	=	Ξ	243 82	23 29	39		_				
\$1,500 to \$1,499	=	Ξ	70 22	_	Ξ	Ξ	_				
Median (dollors)	-	Ξ	541	345	425	Ξ	_				
Not mortgaged		Ξ	507	441 27	1 <b>61</b> 7	_	_				
\$100 to \$199	-	Ξ	257 185	315 75	86 63	_	_				
\$200 to \$299		Ξ	45 9	17 7	5	_	_				
\$500 ar moreMedian (dollors)	175	Ξ	11 199	164	188	Ξ					
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20.000	6		410	207							
Less than 20 percent	6	=	410 146	397 179	127 54	Ξ	Ξ.				
25 to 29 percent	-	=	60 43 16	44 41 41	26 14	=	-				
35 percent or moreNot computed	Ξ	Ξ	141	83	6 27	Ξ	Ξ.				
Median	12.5	Ξ	24.7	21.7	21.8	Ξ	Ξ.				
Less thon 20 percent	Ξ	Ξ	285 172	277 252	154 105	Ξ	Ξ				
20 to 24 percent	-	Ξ	52 27	17	27 8	_					
30 to 34 percent	_	Ξ	27 7	Ξ	7 7	Ξ					
Not computed Median \$35,000 to \$49,999	Ξ	Ξ	18.0	13.8	16.3	Ξ	Ξ				
Less thon 20 percent	=	Ξ	345 314	237 222	152 152	Ξ	Ξ				
20 to 24 percent	Ξ.	Ξ.	18 4	15	Ξ	Ξ.					
30 to 34 percent	_	Ξ	-	Ξ	_	Ξ.	Ξ				
Not computed Medion \$50,000 or more	Ξ	Ξ	12.5 494	10.6	10.4	Ξ					
Less thon 20 percent	=	=	451 27	106 106	78 78	Ξ	Ξ				
25 to 29 percent	=	Ξ	10	-	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ				
35 percent or moreNot computed	=	Ξ	6	<u>-</u>	=	=	Ξ				
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	53	334	10.9 <b>214</b>	10.0 <b>456</b>	11.0 <b>376</b>	26	26				
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	-	_	_	_	48	_	_				
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	40	328	Ξ	39 131	112 82	8 7	_				
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	7 -	<u>6</u>	55 41	138 87	41 31	11	18 8				
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	_	Ξ	75 24	42 8	14 7	Ξ					
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	<u>-</u>	_				
No cosh rent	6 186	239	19 501	11 347	41 208	243	393				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	18 -	127	12	117 12	255 28	8 -	_				
20 to 24 percent	_	_	Ξ.	11	19 9	Ξ	_				
30 to 34 percent	18	24 103	12	9 79	82 81	8 -	Ξ				
Not computed Medion	47.5	39.9	50.0+	50.0 <del>+</del>	36 33.3	32.5	_				
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	18 11	124 56	46 -	138 39	71 49	11	18				
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	33 35	13	9 33	9 -	Ξ	18				
30 to 34 percent	7	Ξ	5 15	29 28	8	11	Ξ				
Not computed	14.1	20.9	13 33 <u>.</u> 5	28.2	5 18.0	45.0	27.5				
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11 11	67 61	90 21	149 120	25 25	Ξ	=				
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	6 -	37 1 <u>9</u>	24 -		I I	-				
30 to 34 percent	-	Ξ	7	-	Ξ	Ξ	-				
Not camputed	12.5	12.5	22.8	5 15.6	16.5	Ξ.	-				
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	6 -	16 16	66 66	52 44	25 25	7 7	8 8				
20 to 24 percent	-	Ξ	Ξ	8 -	Ξ	Ξ	=				
30 to 34 percent		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=				
Not computed Medion	6 -	10.0-	13.3	13.5	13.5	10.0-	10.0-				

#### Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Octa based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Oelawore County								
Area	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9.01 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Troct 22
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	-	-	354	-	-	356	27	199	1 472
With a mortgage	_	-	320	-	-	<b>233</b> 43	18	113	<b>926</b> 108
\$300 to \$399	_	=	8 5	Ξ	=	111 23	11	10 33 33	195
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	I =	=	16 120	Ξ	=	29 27	-	10	220 139
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	_	-	83 75	Ξ	-	-	-	22 5	152 80 32
\$1,500 to \$1,999	_	_	5	=	=	_	7 -	Ξ	32
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	_	_	8 824	Ξ	_	355	391	454	475
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	-	_	34	-	-	123	9 -	<b>86</b> 8	<b>546</b> 36 341
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	-	_	25	Ξ	_	101 15	9	16 46	341 148
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	_	_	9 -	_	_	7 -	_	8 8	6 8
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	_	_	260	_	_	147	225	232	7 172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	_	_	24	_	_	130	_	49	
Less thon 20 percent	_	_	9	_	_	59 9	-	17	158
25 to 29 percent		-	-	-	_	29	-	14	392 158 60 49 58 53
35 percent or moreNot computed		_	15	_	_	33		12	53
Medion	Ξ	_	50.0+ 57	_	-	23.3 113	-	30.5	22.6
Less thon 20 percent	_	_	15 15		-	76	ý	32 24	345 261
25 to 29 percent	=	_	9	-	-	16	-	8 -	40 32 12
35 percent or more	_	_	18	-	-	ź	-	Ξ.	12
Medion	_	-	24.5	Ξ	-	14.7	10.0-	16.0	14.8
Less thon 20 percent	=	-	54 26	_	Ξ	52 52	11 11	55 28 27	381 326
20 to 24 percent		Ξ.	16 12	Ξ	_	_	_	27 -	38 8
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-		_	_	_	Ξ	9
Not computed	Ξ.		20.3	Ξ	_	10.0-	12.5	14.7	14.5
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	_	_	219 196		_	61 61	7	63 63	354 328
20 to 24 percent	Ξ		10 5	_	_	_	_	Ī	26
30 to 34 percent	_	-	8 -		_	-	_		
Not computed	_	_	15.2		_	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	6	-	8	-	-	164	21	73	348
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	_	_	-	-	- 47	-	<del>-</del>	
\$200 to \$299	_	-	_	Ī	=	47 28	- -	23 14	35 90
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	Ξ.		-		Ξ.	78 5	11 10	14	100 38
\$600 to \$749	=	=		Ξ	_	_	_	Ξ	45
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	Ξ	_		_	10	3
No cosh rent	-	_	875			6 306	399	3 290	40 320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	_	63	_	17	90
20 to 24 percent	_	-	Ξ	Ξ.	_	8 -	_	Ξ	7
30 to 34 percent	=	-	-	-	Ξ.	6	_	Ξ.	2 2 45 41
Not computed	_	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	_	43 6	_	17	45
Medion	6	_	_	-	_	44.3 48		50.0+ 23	50.0+ 112
Less thon 20 percent	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	25 15	_	11	31 11
25 to 29 percent	_	-	_	_	_	4	-	- 9	16 21
Not computed	- 6	Ξ.	-	Ξ.	_	_		3	18 15
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	Ξ	=	-	_	Ξ	19.0 53	21	19.0 19	27.0
Less thon 20 percent	Ξ	-	=	=	-	53	21	15	73 34 9
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	15
35 percent or more	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	-	_	_	-	-
Medion \$35,000 or more		-	- 8	-	-	17.5	22.5	15.4	15 18.5
Less thon 20 percent		-	- 8	-	-	Ξ	Ξ.	14 14	18 5 73 65
25 to 29 percent		-	-	-	Ξ	-	Ξ.	-	I j
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	1	- 3
Medion	-	=	22.5	-	_	-	_	16 5	13.4

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Concust Tract or Right Numbering Remainder of Deloware County—Con.								
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Troct 23.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 24.01 (pt.)			¥ , A		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	932	995	1 369	Troct 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Troct 26.01	Tract 26.02	Tract 27
ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	584	607	894	889	940 624	1 863 1 456	641	1 070
ess than \$300	58 136	79 137	108 201	21 91	44 132	46 104	<b>374</b> 72 57	83 150
400 to \$499	139 108	121 127	168 181	119 145	133 156	228	76 67	683 83 158 173 76 127
600 to \$799	102 33	100 28	159 43	278	101 44	250 407 208	74 19	127
1,000 to \$1,499	8 -	7 8	34	161 39 24	14	200		34 32
2,000 or more	469	471	481	11 627	502	8 657	1 476	459
ess thon \$100	348 11	388 29	<b>475</b> 5	380 14	<b>316</b> 6	<b>407</b> 7	<b>267</b> 3	<b>387</b> 16
100 to \$199	191 139	217 106 36	291 121 52	178 157	189 109	194 182	185 77	290 77
300 to \$399 400 to \$499 500 or more		30 -	52 - 6	31	12	24	2 -	4 -
ledian (dollors)	188	180	183	199	178	201	174	166
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess thon \$20,000	239	231	334	113	247	243	189	266
Less thon 20 percent	92 34 17	101 20	121 62	52 7	65 15	61 15 22	89 36	119
25 to 29 percent	42	36 9	46 23	12	24 10	14	18 12	26 36 28
35 percent or more	49 5	59	74 8	33 9	113 20	131	34 -	48 9
Medion	23.7 207	22.9 263	23.4 313	20.0 305	34.7 216	42.2 313	20.8 153	21.8 297
Less than 20 percent	149 37 21	181 38	216 42	217 35	115 61	313 206 36 33 14 24	116 13	186 62
25 to 29 percent	- 21	32 9 3	26 19 10	18 8 27	18 12 10	33 14	20 2	34
Not computed	15.4	14.6	15,1	13.2	18.6	16.2	2	12
Medion	204 183	229 199	379 338	308 228	151 148	469 337	13.5 143 127	17.1 259
20 to 24 percent	16	30	34 7	47 33	3	44 64	6 10	201 53 2
30 to 34 percent	Ž	-	<u>-</u>	=	-	8 16	-	- 3
35 percent or moreNot computedMedion	_ 14.0	11.0	13.2	16.4	13.7	16.8	13.0	13.8
50,000 ar more	282 278	272 258	. 343 325	543 482 50	326 326	838 764	156 138	248 229
20 to 24 percent	4 -	- 8	9	50	-	54 20	9	2 9
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	-	Ξ	11	Ξ	_	ī	8 -
Not computed	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.1	10.0-	12.4	10.4	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	96	228	402	543	385	288	195	373
ess thon \$100		- 9 57	16	<del>.</del>	16 6	- -	2 38	12 43
200 to \$299	34 23 17	88 44	65 196	16 154 208	77 111 33	10 48 154	42 52 32	159 92 13 11
400 to \$499500 to \$599	10	7 8	56 19	113	44 23	45	4	11
750 to \$999	Ξ	-	7	22	8 54	=	Ξ	11
o cosh rent	12 378	15 355	31 338	20 429	54 13 371	31 453	25 305	32 281
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	0.0		***	,_,	•		343	201
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess than \$10,000	23	27	81 6	86	116	-	69	146
Less thon 20 percent	=	3	9 7	Ξ	Ξ	-	11 6	10 10
25 to 29 percent	23	3 18	<u>′</u> 51	- 66	3 90	=	6 34	13 92
Not computed	50.0+	3 50.0+	8 40.6	20 50.0+	23 49.5	-	12 45.5	12 44.1
Median	21	60 18	145 11	90 —	73 4	108	64 12	76 23
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	4 _	13 18	39 30	8 15	10 11	37	18 11	76 23 23 14
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or mare	_ 5	2	5 52	18 49	12 36	- 48	17 2	12
Nat computed	12 35.5	9 22.9	8 28.1	38.3	34.8	23 36.7	25. <u>0</u>	22.8
Medion	43 38	86 53	121 79	216 113	119 69	99 45	47 27	96 82
20 to 24 percent	Ē	18 10	16 11	82 11	22 8	46 -	6 3	6 2
30 ta 34 percent	5 -	2 -	7	10	17	-	-	=
Nat computed	12.6	17.8 17.8	8 17.3	19.7	18.3 77	8 20.1	11 13.3	15.8
35,000 or more	9	55 52	55 48	151 151	77 54	81 81	15 15	55 34 11
20 ta 24 percent	Ξ	=	-	Ξ.	- 2	=	=	'-
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	- - 3		=	16	-	-	_ _ 10
Nat computed	15.5	11.6	10.0-	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	10.0-

#### Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		0elowore	County		Muncie city, Delay	ware County	7
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Troct 9.02	Troct 12
Occupied housing units	42 201	42 201	24 481	825	936	122	376
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990	335 1 485 2 161 6 926 8 402 8 281 4 657 9 954	335 1 485 2 161 6 926 8 402 8 281 4 657 9 954	120 806 1 188 2 439 4 013 5 882 3 605 6 428	- 10 - 6 60 117 632	- 24 - 71 175 143 523	- 14 26 36 32 14	83 151 31 66 45
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	246 4 363 14 338 18 155 4 351 748	246 4 363 14 338 18 155 4 351 748	218 3 583 9 837 8 794 1 704 345	36 234 255 215 57 28	7 219 406 226 71 7	20 99 - - 3	6 1 164 1 134 1 51 15 6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen foalities	42 011 29 212 31 900 148 96	42 011 29 212 31 900 148 96 52	24 336 23 646 23 730 75 32 43	809 825 811 - -	928 936 936 8 - 8	122 122 122 - - -	376 354 345 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	26 946 1 150 10 926 1 961 1 199 1 199	26 946 1 150 10 926 1 961 1 199 19	19 397 146 4 238 461 231 8	750 6 39 - 30 -	820 7 84 18 7	109 - 13 - -	220 139 9 8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	3 263 14 478 15 851 8 609 1.8	3 263 14 478 15 851 8 609 1.8	2 661 10 145 8 152 3 523 1.6	195 382 186 62 1.2	231 415 184 106 1.2	81 41 -	119 176 62 19 1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	28 835 2 214 5 768 3 831 7 301 9 721 13 366 6 593 4 533 1 204 685 351	28 835 2 214 5 768 3 831 7 301 9 721 13 366 6 593 4 533 1 204 685 351	14 411 1 062 2 729 1 805 3 283 5 532 10 070 5 227 3 337 804 469 233	323 12 43 62 77 129 502 262 126 47 33 34	452 24 77 41 70 240 484 240 150 54 11	7 - - 7 - 115 37 78 - -	112 - 14 17 26 55 244 91 65 72 36
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit  Householder 65 yeors and over Owner-accupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing facilities  1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities	2 051 9 811 8 072 56 214 1 762 42 053 41 413 640 148	2 051 9 811 8 072 56 214 1 762 42 053 41 413 640 148	1 596 6 271 4 965 21 1 181 1 332 24 406 23 907 499	168 198 131 	252 252 195 7 104 928 880 48 8	- 7 7 - - - 122 122	36 160 38 - 15 81 376 349 27
1.00 or less persons per room  1.01 or more persons per room	145	145 3	75	-	8 -		
Maan household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	38 708 18 113 6 740 1 979 4 761	38 708 18 113 6 740 1 979 4 761	35 098 16 547 5 352 1 204 4 148	25 575 11 848 278 24 254	18 355 11 836 333 97 236	9 403 20 086 16	24 358 8 822 169 9

# Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelaware Cour	nty		Muncie city, Oelawar	e County	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	· Tatal	Muncie city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 9.02	Tract 12
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 957	23 957	12 613	275	439	7	88
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	14 573 2 211	14 573 2 211	6 <b>968</b> 1 539	117 29	191 88	Ξ	26 8
Less than \$300	2 991 2 842	2 991 2 842	1 657 1 404 900	29 40 7 22	31 28 34	Ξ	18
\$500 to \$599	2 189 2 514 1 050	2 189 2 514 1 050	853 342 225	22 19 -	10	Ξ	Ξ.
\$800 to \$999	658 84	658 84	225 42	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ	=
	34 471	34 471 9 384	418 5 <b>645</b>	380 158	362 248	- - 7	314 <b>62</b>
\$2,000 or mare	9 384 391 5 847	391 5 847	256	13 120	12 194	7	<b>62</b> 10 45
\$100 to \$199	2 551 401	2 551 401	3 665 1 356 227	20 5	35	Ξ	7 - -
\$400 ta \$499	93 101 177	93 101 177	53 88 173	166	7 151	175	138
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	1//				200	7	40
Less than \$20,000	7 118 2 782 1 042	7 118 2 782 1 042	4 701 1 848 743	143 55 23	309 112 35	7	40
20 ta 24 percent	864 573	864 573	618 342	55 23 23 19	41 45	_	_
30 ta 34 percent	1 725	1 725 132	1 089 61	23 - 23.6	70 6 25.5	22.5	13.3
Medion	23.4 5 899 4 216	23.4 5 899 4 216	23.2 3 298 2 467	79 65	74 48 22	=	26 26
Less than 20 percent	834	834 493	440 234	7 7	22 - 4	=	=
30 to 34 percent	175	181 175	95 62 -	=	- - -	Ξ	-
Nat camputed	14.7	14.7 5 133	14.3 2 458	12.3 40	16.6 24 24	_	10.0 <u>–</u> 14 14
\$35,000 ta \$49,999	434	4 465 434	2 281 120	40 -	24 - -	<u> </u>	-
25 ta 29 percent	40	40	25 32 -	= "	Ξ	Ξ	-
35 percent or more		12.7	11.2	15,7	10.0-	Ξ	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	5 807 5 398	5 807 5 398	2 156 1 990 119	13	32 32	=	8 -
20 to 24 percent	73	73	14 16	=	Ξ	Ξ	
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent ar mare Not computed	18	18 17	11	10.0-	10.0-	- - -	10.0-
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	. 10.0-		10.0- 10 064	502	484	115	264
GROSS RENT Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	223	223 1 158	187 974	89	20 108 197	- - 79	38 127 53 27
\$200 to \$299	3 460 3 48	3 466 3 481	2 902 2 538 1 528	201 137 49	98 52	7 7 13	27 19
\$400 to \$499	1 05	2 133 2 1 052 9 559	754 512	-	5 -	Ξ	
\$600 ta \$749	299	6 296	247	. <del></del>	- - 4	16	=
Na cash rent	_   33	7 617 9 339	38: 33	262	246	216	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 198	9 )	8 4 878	4 21	284	263	16	211
Less than \$10,000	-   ::	7 117 8 168	9. 13	6	9 14 13	<u> </u>	8 22 66
25 ta 29 percent	27 31	6 276 315	24 28 3 11	3   -	15 206	16	22 66 31 76
35 percent or more	46	i 461	34 50.0	24 50.0+	50.0 <del>+</del>	48.9	8 30.9
Median	3 62	3 624 669	2 82 55	9   35	124 26 42	66 33 13	31 14 6
20 ta 24 percent	:   71	6 716	46 56 28	15 2 41 19	12 19	= =	5 6
30 ta 34 percent	1 07	9 1 079	86 8	8	25 - 24.3	4 16 18.2	21.3
Nat camputed	28 3 09	.1 28.1 24 3 094	28. 2 12 1 25	7 29	74 50	17 17	22 22
Less than 20 percent	' ?	55 1 855 37 787 75 195	56 13	5 -	20	=	-
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more		63 84 84		- 0 4	- - 4	Ξ	
Nat camputed	1 18	10 .0 18.0	18 89	15.2	14.6 23	10.3 16	13.1
\$35,000 or more	i 3	89   1 489 64   1 364 50   50	84	30	23	16	=
20 ta 24 percent		3 3		=	Ξ	=	
35 percent ar mare		16 16 56 56 11.9	11	- 18 - 10.0-	12.8	10.0-	
Median	1	11.9					

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Oato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Oelawore County	,	Muncie c	ity, Delaware County	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	Troct 2	Tract 3	Tract 12
Occupied housing units	2 504	2 504	2 373	159	698	714
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990	7 68 203 246 310 513 291 866	7 68 203 246 310 513 291 866	7 59 181 212 258 499 291 866	- - 7 - 21 24 107	41 95 105 451	11 79 103 109 222 72 118
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	21 440 1 013 834 178 18	21 440 1 013 834 178	21 440 977 759 169 7	55 55 49	76 317 233 72	10 45 303 287 62 7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen foolifies Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing foolities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 484 2 425 2 446 38 21 17	2 484 2 425 2 446 38 21	2 353 2 355 2 367 38 21 17	159 159 159 9 9	698 698 698 10 -	702 708 708 19 12 7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	1 888 48 479 43 37 9	1 888 48 479 43 37 9	1 849 48 387 43 37 9	96 24 14 - 25	628 12 21 31 6	605 
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	771 858 601 274 1.2	771 858 601 274 1.2	742 820 559 252 1.2	69 46 37 7 1.0	227 237 155 79 1.2	141 272 198 103 1,4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	1 119 74 144 70 290 541 1 385 569 568 154 75	1 119 74 144 70 290 541 1 385 569 568 154 75	1 074 68 144 70 259 533 1 299 537 514 154 75	39 7 16 - 9 7 120 76 41 - 3	455 11 51 34 87 272 243 59 101 48 16	420 26 29 13 132 220 294 96 143 36 19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					"	1
No telephone in unit	398 612 440 22 31 201 2 466	398 612 440 22 31 201 2 466	384 595 423 22 31 201 2 335	42 7 7 - -	104 256 228 10 12 82	52 204 156 12 19 58
1.00 or less persons per room     1.01 or more persons per room     1.00 or less persons per room     1.00 or less persons per room     1.01 or more persons per room	2 466 2 399 67 38 31 7	2 399 67 38 31 7	2 335 2 291 44 38 31 7	150 1 <b>43</b> 7 9 9	688 675 13 10	695 677 18 19 12 7
Mean household income in 1989; Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	27 754 13 044 912 162 750	27 754 13 044 912 162 750	27 126 12 761 869 162 707	26 210 15 434 77 7 7	24 925 10 354 213 70 143	25 863 16 231 203 59 144

#### Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware County	,	Muncie ci	ty, Delaware County	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 1
Specified awner-occupied housing units BLECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 046	1 046	1 001	32	418	40
With a mortgageess than \$300ess	665	66 <b>5</b> 177	6 <b>2</b> 6	<b>25</b> 7	215 66	25
3300 ta \$399	165 117	165 117	143 117	9	78 20	6 5 7 3 2
400 to \$499 500 to \$599 600 to \$799	92 71 36	92 71 36	92 71 19	Ξ	37 14	3 2
800 ta \$999 1,000 to \$1,499 1,500 ta \$1,999	_	=	- '-	-	=	
2,000 or more Nedian (dallars) Nat mortgaged	1	7 395	7 396	381	364	40
ess than \$100	381 25 200	381 25 208	375 25	7 =	<b>203</b> 12	15 1 8 5
ess than \$100	208 132 5	132 5	208 126 5	<u>'</u>	108 67	5
500 ar mare	6	5	5 6	<u> </u>	5 6	
Aedian (dallars)  IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED  MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF  HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989  ess than \$20,000	186	186	185	175	187	18
Less than 20 percent	436 77 88	436 77 88 35	77 88	7	45 28	17 3 4 2 1 6
25 ta 29 percent	35 64 172	35 64 172	35 53	7	11 29	2
35 percent ar mareNat computed	31.4	31.4	172 - 31.2		89 -	
Median	266 187	266 187	254 175	27.5 9 -	32.9 82 76	27. 12 8 2
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	61	61 12	61 12	9 -	-	2
30 to 34 percent	6	<u>-</u>	6	=	<del>-</del> 6	
Median	15.4	15.4 193 185	15.9 188	22.5	12.3 76	16.
20 ta 24 percent	185	185 8	180	9 -	68 8	6
25 to 29 percent	=	Ξ	=	Ξ.	_	
Not computed	11.2	11.2	11.0	12.5	14.0	10.0
50,000 or mare	151 137	151 137	134 120	-	58 58	4
20 to 24 percent	7 7	7 7	7 7	_	Ξ	
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent ar mare Nat camputed	=	Ē	=	Ē	<del>-</del> -	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0- 1 368	10.0- 1 <b>368</b>	10.0- <b>1 299</b>	120	10.0 <del>-</del> <b>243</b>	10.0 <b>29</b>
ROSS RENT ess than \$100 100 ta \$199	115	115	115	. <del>.</del>	42	
100 to \$199 200 to \$299 300 to \$399	303 323 300	303 323 300	287 302 292	17 51 39	43 67 41	7 4 7 3 2
400 to \$499	300 120 47	120 47	106 47	13	15 6	3
600 ta \$749 750 ta \$999	66	66 10	66	Ξ	11	·
1,000 ar mare	84 1 259	84 259	84 257	- - 260	18	2 30
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	259	237	23/	200	233	30
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	853 51	853 51	810 51	61 4	157 20	15
20 to 24 percent	64 80	64 80 92	64 80 92	<del>-</del> 4	19 17	
30 to 34 percent	92 480 86	480	437	53	10 70	3 10
Nat camputed Median 10,000 ta \$19,999	86 45.2	86 45.2	86 43.5	50.0+ 32	21 36.1	47
Less than 20 percent	45.2 233 81 42 10 25 52 23	233 81 42 10 25 52 23	43.5 225 73 42 10 25 52 23	9 10	55 21 7	6 1 1
25 to 29 percent	10 25	10 25	10 25	Ξ	10	
35 percent ar mareNot computed	52 23 23 22 0	52 23 22.9	52 23	13 - 23.5	17	2
Median	22.9 153 99 36	153 99	23.3 135 99 28	23.5 13 13	24.6 14 —	2 21 2 1.
20 to 24 percent	36	36 -	28	=	6 -	1
30 ta 34 percent	10	10	-	Ξ		
Nat camputed Median 35,000 ar mare	16.6 129	8 16.6 129	15.4 129	12.5 14	8 22.5 17	18.9
Less than 20 percent	126	126 3	126	14	17	4: 4:
25 to 29 percent	_	-	-	-	-	
35 percent ar mare	-	-	-1	-	-	

Table 38.	Selected Structural Characteris	tics of Housing L	Units With an	American Indian,	Eskimo, or Aleut
	Householder: 1990				

[The above table was omitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990
[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

# Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delawore C	ounty
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
Occupied housing units	164	164	100
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to Morch 1990	14 35 60 5 26 4 20	14 35 60 5 26 4 20	- 29 24 5 26 4
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	19 40 57 48 -	19 40 57 48	11 40 37 12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kirchen facilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	164 147 164 - - -	164 147 164 - - -	100 100 100 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gos	106 - 58 - - -	106 - 58 - - -	74 - 26 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	5 81 60 18 1.6	5 81 60 18 1.6	5 62 15 18 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units   1989 to Morch 1990   1985 to 1988   1980 to 1984   1970 to 1979   1969 or earlier   1989 to Morch 1990   1985 to 1988   1980 to 1984   1970 to 1979   1985 to 1984   1970 to 1979   1969 or eorlier   1986   19	66 6 33 6 21 - 98 51 35 12 -	66 6 33 6 21 - 98 51 35 12 -	22 6 11 -5 78 51 27 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	4	4 - - - -	4
Camplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 orgon persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.00 or more persons per room	164 159 5 - -	164 159 5 - -	100 95 5 
Mean household income in 1989:  Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	68 431 11 451 56	68 431 11 451 56 - 56	44 474 9 166 56 - 56

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delawore County		
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	66	66	22	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	66	66	22	
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	- 6	- 6	- 6	
\$400 to \$499	_	-	_	
	12	12	4	
\$600 to \$799 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,499	20 28	20 <b>28</b>	5	
52 (XXII) or more	_			
Nedion (dollars)	964	964	957	
ess thon \$100	_	_	-	
5100 to \$199	_	_		
300 to \$399400 to \$499	_	_	Ξ	
500 or more	-	-	-	
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		_	_	
ess than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	6	6 -	6	
20 to 24 percent	- 6	-	- -	
30 to 34 percent	-	=	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed			_	
Medion	27.5	27.5 4	27.5 4	
20 to 24 percent	Ė	=	-	
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4	
35 percent or more	_		_	
Not computed	27.5	27.5	27.5	
35,000 to \$49,999	15	15	7	
Less thon 20 percent	8 -	8 -	_	
25 to 29 percent	7 -	7	7	
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	-	
Medion	19.7	19.7	27.5	
0,000 or more	41 27	41 27	27.5 5 5	
20 to 24 percent	14	14	_	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	
Not computed				
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	17.3 98	17.3 <b>98</b>	17.5 78	
ROSS RENT ss thon \$100	_			
00 to \$199	12	12	. <u>.</u>	
100 to \$399	34 12	34 12	34 4	
000 to \$499	8 17	8 17	8 17 9	
00 to \$599 00 to \$749 50 to \$999	9	9	9	
1,000 or more	6	<u>6</u>	6	
o cosh rent edion (dollors)	356	356	428	
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ss than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	45	45	45	
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	
30 to 34 percent	30	30	30	
Not computed	50.0+	6 50.0+	50.0+	
Median	37	37	25	
Less thon 20 percent	17	17	-	
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	
35 percent or moreNot computed	11	11	11	
Medion	25.8	25.8	29.2	
0,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	16 16	16 16	8	
20 to 24 percent		-	-	
30 to 34 percent	=	Ξ.	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	I	-	
Medion	17.5	17.5	17.5	
Less thon 20 percent	-	Ξ	-	
20 to 24 percent			-	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	
Not computed	-	=		
Medion	-	-	-	

# Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware C	ounty
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
Occupied housing units	236	236	188
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to Morch 1990	- 41 44 23 40 32 56	- 41 44 23 40 32 56	- 23 35 16 40 24 50
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	41 67 115 13	41 67 115 13	41 57 83 7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities  Source of water, public system or private company  Sewage dispasol, public sewer  Locking complete plumbing facilities  Owner-occupied housing units  Renter-occupied housing units	236 199 199 6 - 6	236 199 199 6 - 6	188 181 181 6 - 6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gos	141 - 81 14 -	141 - 81 14 - -	141 47 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	7 73 136 20 1.7	7 73 136 20 1.7	7 65 103 13 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units     1989 to Morch 1990     1985 to 1988     1980 to 1984     1970 to 1979     1969 or earlier     Renter-occupied housing units     1989 to Morch 1990     1985 to 1988     1980 to 1984     1970 to 1979     1969 or earlier     1970 to 1979     1969 or earlier     1985 to 1984     1970 to 1979     1969 or earlier     1985 to 1984     1970 to 1979     1969 or earlier     1985 to 1984     1970 to 1979     1986 or earlier     1986 or earlier     1987 to Morch 1990     1987 to Morch 1990     1988 to 1988     1988 to 1988     1988 to 1988     1988 to 1988 to 1988     1988 to	128 12 25 30 36 25 108 74 34 	128 12 25 30 36 25 108 74 34 	88 12 17 22 20 17 100 74 26 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	20 21 21 - - 7 230 224	20 21 21 - 7 230 224	20 21 21 - - 7 182 176 6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	24 953	6 6 - 24 953	24 118
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	17 164 53 16 37	17 164 53 16 37	16 225 44 7 37

#### Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware	County
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	108	108	79
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	76	76	47
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	20	20	5
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	29 20	29 20	23 12
\$400 to \$700	1 =	T =	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	7	7	7
\$1,500 ta \$1,999			
Median (dallors)	439 <b>32</b>	439 32	440 <b>32</b>
Less than \$100	32	32	32
\$200 to \$299	_	_	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or mare	_	_	_
Median (dollars)	160	160	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	48	48	34
Less thon 20 percent	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	-	ļ <u>,</u>	7
30 to 34 percent	12 24	12 24	6 16
Not computed	35.0	35.0	34.2
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	33 16	33 16	26 9
20 to 24 percent	5 5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	7	5 7	7
Not computed		] <del>.</del>	=
Medion	20.5 12	20.5 12	24.0 12 12
20 to 24 percent	12	12	12
25 ta 29 percent	]	_	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 :	_	-
Medion	10.0 <u>–</u> 15	10.0 <u>–</u> 15	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	13	8	_
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	Ξ	_
Not computed	14.7	14.7	27.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	108	108	100
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	- 5	-	-
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	49	5 49	5 49 24 7 3 5
\$400 to \$499	24 7	24 7	24 7
\$500 ta \$599 \$600 to \$749	11 5	11 5	3 5
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 ar mare	7	7	7
No cosh rent Median (dollars)	300	300	293
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	36	36	36
Less than 20 percent		=	-
20 to 24 percent	_	Ξ.	-
35 percent or more	36	36	36
Nat camputed Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	39 18	39 18	39 18
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
30 ta 34 percent	14	14	14
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	26.1 18	26.1 18	26.1 10
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	10 8	10	10
25 to 29 percent	_	_	_
35 percent or moreNot computed			-
Median	19.0 15	19.0	15.0
\$35,000 ar more	10	15 10	15 10 5
20 to 24 percent	5 	5 -	5 -
30 to 34 percent	-	_	_
Nat computed	15.8	15.8	15.8
	15.0	10.0	13.8

## Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware Caunty	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Tatal	Muncie city
Occupied housing units	42 080	42 080	24 392
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	335 1 485 2 151 6 905 8 386 8 262 4 644 9 912	335 1 485 2 151 6 905 8 386 8 262 4 644 9 912	120 806 1 188 2 427 4 004 5 863 3 592 6 392
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	246 4 341 14 314 18 093 4 338 748	246 4 341 14 314 18 093 4 338 748	218 3 561 9 823 8 748 1 697 345
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	41 890 29 120 31 808 148 96 52	41 890 29 120 31 808 148 96 52	24 247 23 564 23 648 75 32 43
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	26 857 1 150 10 900 1 955 1 199	26 857 1 150 10 900 1 955 1 199 19	19 308 146 4 238 461 231 8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 256 14 435 15 787 8 602 1.8	3 256 14 435 15 787 8 602 1.8	2 654 10 110 8 105 3 523 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	28 755 2 207 5 748 3 818 7 278 9 704 13 325 6 572 4 513 1 204 685 351	28 755 2 207 5 748 3 818 7 278 9 704 13 325 6 572 4 513 1 204 685 351	14 355 1 055 2 717 1 792 3 276 5 515 10 037 5 206 3 325 804 469 233
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
Na telephane in unit	2 044 9 790 8 051 56 214 1 755	2 044 9 790 8 051 56 214 1 755	1 589 6 250 4 944 21 181 1 325
Complete plumbing facilities  1.00 or less persons per room  1.01 or mare persons per room  Locking complete plumbing facilities  1.00 or less persons per room  1.01 or more persons per room	41 932 41 292 640 148 145	41 932 41 292 640 148 145	24 317 23 818 499 75 75
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	38 761 18 094 6 715 1 963 4 752	38 761 18 094 6 715 1 963 4 752	35 156 16 525 5 336 1 197 4 139

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

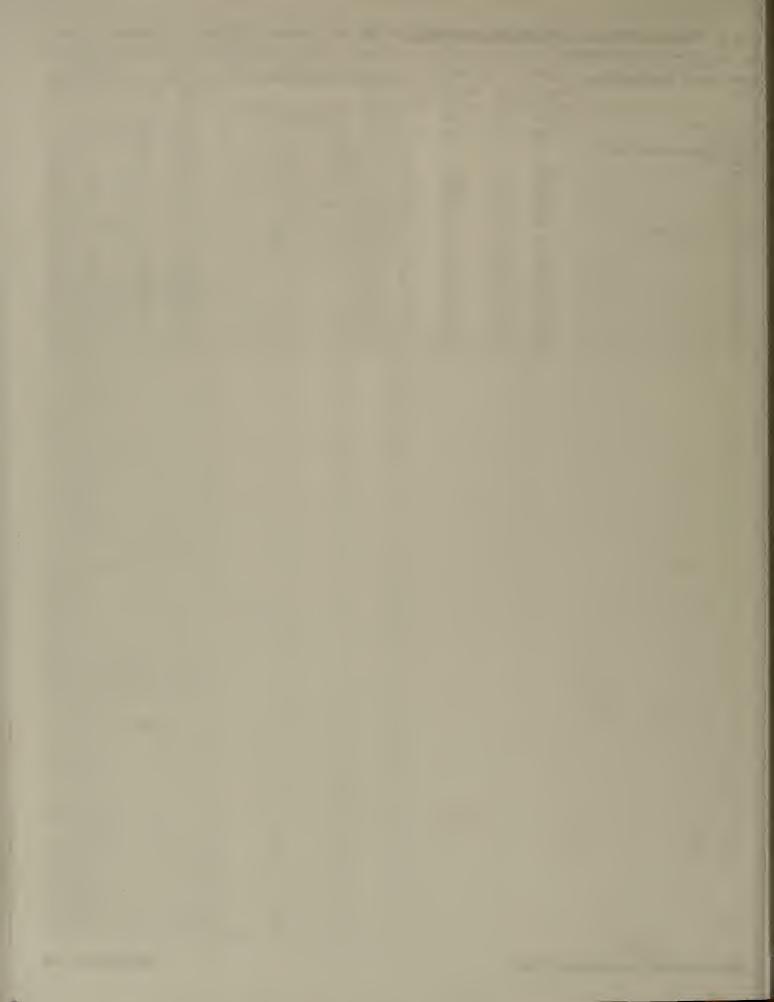
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Delaware County	
Area	Muncie, IN MSA	Total	Muncie city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 888	23 888	12 557
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	14 532	14 532	6 940
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	2 211 2 984 2 827 2 177	2 211 2 984	1 539 1 657
\$400 to \$499	2 827	2 827	1 395
\$500 to \$599	2 177	2 177 2 514	888
\$600 to \$799	2 514 1 050	2 514 1 050	853 342
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	651	651	218
\$1,500 to \$1,999	84	84	42
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	34 471	34 471	6 417
Not mortgogged	9 356	9 356	5 617
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	391	391 5 819	256 3 637
\$200 to \$299	5 819 2 551	2 551	1 356
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	401	401	227
5400 to \$499	93 101	93 101	53 88
Medion (dollors)	177	177	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED			
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess thon \$20,000	7 082	7 082	4 671
Less thon 20 percent	2 774	2 774	1 840
20 to 24 percent	1 042	1 042	743
25 to 29 percent	864 561	864 561	618 336
35 percent or more	1 709	1 709	1 073
Not computed	132	132	61
Medion	23.4 5.880	23.4 5 880	23.1 3 286
Less thon 20 percent	5 880 4 209	4 209	2 467
20 to 24 percent	834	834	440
25 to 29 percent	488 174	488 174	229 88
35 percent or more	175	175	62
Not computed		1.7	
Medion	14.7 5 126	14.7 5 126	14.3 2.451
Less thon 20 percent	5 126 4 458	4 458	2 451 2 274
20 to 24 percent	434	434	120
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	166 40	166 40	25 32
35 percent or more	28	28	-
Not computed	12.7	12.7	11.2
50,000 or more	5 800	5 800	2 149
Less than 20 parcent	5 800 5 398	5 398	1 990
20 to 24 percent	269 66	269 66	119 7
30 to 34 percent	32	32	16
25 to 24 percent	18	18	6
Medion	17 10.0–	17 10.0–	11 10.0–
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 044	13 044	10 031
ROSS RENT			
ess thon \$100	223 1 158	223 1 158	187 974
200 to \$299	3 450	3 450	2 886
300 to \$399	3 450 3 476	3 476	2 886 2 533 1 521
400 to \$499	2 126 1 044	2 126 1 044	1 521 754
600 to \$749 I	554	554	507
750 to \$999	296	296	247
1,000 or more	100 617	100 617	39 383
Nedion (dollors)	339	339	331
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS			
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
ess thon \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	4 869 117	4 869 117	4 206 94
20 to 24 percent	168	168	135
20 to 24 percent	276	276	245
30 to 34 percent	315 3 532	315 3 532	288
Not computed	3 532   461	3 332 461	3 103 341
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
Less thon 20 percent	3 617	3 617	2 816
20 to 24 percent	669	669 606	559 465
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	709	709	553
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	382	382	282
Not computed	1 079   172	1 079 172	869 88
Medion	28.2 ]	28.2	28.1
Medion	3 081	3 081	2 122
20 to 24 percent	1 850   779	1 850 779	1 250 565
25 to 29 percent	195	195	135
30 to 34 percent	63	63	56
Not computed	84 110	84 110	60 56
Medion	180	18.0	18.1
35,000 or more	1 477	1 477	887
20 to 24 percent	1 357   45	1 357 45	837 22
20 to 24 percent	-	_	-
30 to 34 percent	3	3 16	-
Not computed	16 56	56	28
Medion			

#### Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

	Persons		Hausing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persons		Housing units	
	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	
Muncie. IN MSA	119 659	15.5	48 793	15.6	MUNCIE CITY, DELAWARE COUNTY—Con.				
DELAWARE COUNTY					Tract 14	2 240	14.6	974	15.1
Tatal	119 659	15.5	48 793	15.6	Tract 15	3 283	16.4	1 451	15.9
Muncie city	71 035	13.8	29 828	13.8	Tract 16 (pt.)	2 760	14.9	1 212	15
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN DELA-					Tract 17 (pt.)	218 830	13.8	77	13.0
WARE COUNTY		,, -	0.040		Tract 19.01	4 644	14.9 16.4	448 1 945	15.: 15.:
Tract 5	5 032 4 564	11.7	2 340 2 043	11.5 11.3	Tract 20 (pt.)	4 973	11.0	2 063	11.
Tract 9.01	6 484	11.3	2 797	11.9	Tract 21 (pt.)	2 338	14.1	924	14.
Tract 17	1 509	14.5	609	14.4	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	183	9.8	106	12.
Tract 20	5 289	11.0	2 166	11.6	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	45	8.9	33	9.
Tract 21	3 127	14.5	1 258	14.6	REMAINDER OF DELAWARE COUNTY				
Tract 24.01	5 372	11.5	2 100	12.2	Tract 5 (pt.)	109	10.1	57	12.
Tract 24.02	5 339	11.5	2 143	12.0	Tract 8 (pt.)	1 224	1, 71	5	20.
MUNCIE CITY, DELAWARE COUNTY		10.0	451		Tract 9.01 (pt.)	1 336	11.4	466	12.0
Tract 1	631 2 404	13.0 14.8	451 1 198	12.9	Tract 16 (pt.)			_	
Tract 2	2 105	14.8	1 053	15.5 14.6	Tract 17 (pt.)	1 291	14.6	532	14.
Tract 4	2 727	14.9	1 313	14.6	Tract 20 (pt.)	316	10.4	103	8.
Tract 5 (pt.)	4 923	11.7	2 283	11.5	Tract 21 (pt.)	789	15.7	334	14.
Tract 6	2 206	15.3	1 383	14.7	Tract 22	6 294	18.4	2 419	18.:
Tract 7	3 466	13.0	1 568	14.6	Tract 23.01	3 458	15.4	1 321	15.
Tract 8 (pt.)	4 556	11.7	2 038	11.3	Tract 23.02	3 899	30.2	1 564	30.
Tract 9.01 (pt.)	5 148 6 583	11.3 15.4	2 331 197	11.9 14.2	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	5 189	11.6	1 994	12.
Tract 9.02	6 583 4 886	11.3	2 155	11.6	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	5 294 5 537	11.5	2 110	12. 16.
Tract 10	3 587	16.1	1 656	15.8	Tract 26.01	7 052	10.8	2 207	10.
Tract 12	2 629	15.5	1 272	14.7	Tract 26.02	3 054	32.9	1 178	33.8
Tract 13 (pt.)	3 670	15.4	1 697	15.2	Tract 27	4 998	26.3	2 041	28.



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## APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

#### Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

#### American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

#### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

#### **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

#### **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

#### **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

#### **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

#### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

#### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

#### **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

#### **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

#### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

### CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

#### **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)**

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

#### COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

#### **COUNTY SUBDIVISION**

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

#### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

#### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

#### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

#### **Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

#### **GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

#### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

## **Federal Information Processing Standards** (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

#### **United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

#### **GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

#### **Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States, Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
```

#### **Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

#### HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

#### INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

#### **METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)**

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

#### **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

#### Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

#### Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

#### **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

#### **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

#### Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- 1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

#### **Consolidated City**

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

#### **Incorporated Place**

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

#### POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

#### STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

#### **TIGER**

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

#### **UNITED STATES**

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

#### **URBAN AND RURAL**

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels-although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

#### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

#### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1.000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

#### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

#### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

#### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

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each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

#### ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

### APPENDIX B. **Definitions of Subject Characteristics**

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the house-holder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on house-holder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

#### **ANCESTRY**

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

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The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

#### CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not** a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

#### **EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

#### **EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- · Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force—**Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed—**These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force—**Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data-The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations. and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

#### **FERTILITY**

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

#### **GROUP QUARTERS**

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data—**Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- 2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability-For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group guarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill: in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

#### HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

#### HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

#### Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the house-holder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, mamiage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

#### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

#### **Family Type**

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

#### Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

#### **Subfamily**

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

#### **Unmarried-Partner Household**

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

#### **Unmarried-Couple Household**

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

#### **Foster Children**

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

#### **Stepfamily**

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

#### **INCOME IN 1989**

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

#### Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- 2. Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- 5. Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- · Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- · Public assistance or welfare payments
- · Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

# INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

#### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

# Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

#### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers—**Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers—**Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

#### **JOURNEY TO WORK**

#### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore. were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

# Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

# **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

# Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

# **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

# LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

# Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples		
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino		
Other Indo- European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole		
Luiopean	Italian Portuguese German Yiddish	Tichen Great		
	Other West	Afrikaans, Dutch,		
	Germanic Scandanavian	Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish		
	Polish Russian			
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene		
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian		
	Greek			
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese		
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian		
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean	Cambodian		
	Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian,		
	(part)	Ilocano, Thai, Turkish		
All other lan- guages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages			
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa		

# Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so at home, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included guestions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

#### **MARITAL STATUS**

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never** Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

#### MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

#### PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

#### **POVERTY STATUS IN 1989**

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

#### RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted	Related children under 18 years								
	average - thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	6 451	\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons  Householder under 65 years  Householder 65 years and  over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515							
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	9,885 12,674 14,990 16,921 19,162	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—
"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),"
and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by
subject matter specialists. (For more information on the
coding operation, see the section below that discusses
"Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Filipino S Japanese S	Hawaiian Gamoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>9</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

#### REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

#### **RESIDENCE IN 1985**

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

# SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

#### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

#### **SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS**

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability—**This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

#### SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

#### **VETERAN STATUS**

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

#### **WORK DISABILITY STATUS**

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

# **WORK STATUS IN 1989**

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

#### Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

#### Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989—**The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

#### YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

#### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

#### **ACREAGE**

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

#### **AGRICULTURAL SALES**

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

#### **BEDROOMS**

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

#### **BOARDED-UP STATUS**

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

#### **BUSINESS ON PROPERTY**

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability—**Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

#### CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability-This is a new item in 1990.

#### **CONDOMINIUM STATUS**

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data—**Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

#### CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

#### **DURATION OF VACANCY**

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

#### **FARM RESIDENCE**

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

#### **GROSS RENT**

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

# GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

#### **HOUSE HEATING FUEL**

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel-Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability—**Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

# INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

# KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

#### **MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT**

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

#### **MOBILE HOME COSTS**

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability-This item is new for 1990.

#### **MORTGAGE PAYMENT**

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

#### **MORTGAGE STATUS**

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

# **PERSONS IN UNIT**

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

# PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

# **PLUMBING FACILITIES**

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

#### **POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989**

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

#### **REAL ESTATE TAXES**

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

#### **ROOMS**

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

# SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

#### SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—**This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

# SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

# **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

#### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

#### TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

#### **TENURE**

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

#### **UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

### **USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE**

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability—**Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

#### UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

# **VACANCY STATUS**

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

#### **VALUE**

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value—**To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

#### **VEHICLES AVAILABLE**

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

# YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

# YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

# **DERIVED MEASURES**

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

# Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

#### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

# Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

# Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

#### Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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#### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

#### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

#### **ERRORS IN THE DATA**

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

#### Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

SE<sub>x</sub> and SE<sub>y</sub> of estimates 
$$\hat{X}$$
 and  $\hat{Y}$ :  
SE<sub>(x+y)</sub> = SE<sub>(x-y)</sub> =  $\sqrt{(SE_x^2)^2 + (SE_y^2)^2}$ 

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

#### **Confidence Intervals**

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- 2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

# **Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors**

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) = 
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$
  
= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to  $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$  or  $4.50$  to  $8.90$ 

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) =  $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$ 
= .029

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

#### **ESTIMATION PROCEDURE**

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

#### **PERSONS**

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	PLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

#### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

#### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over
10-18	Female Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

#### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

STAGE I. I	THE OF HOUSEHOLD
Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: T	YPE OF HOUSEHOLD-Con.		Renter
11 12-16	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101	White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: S	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
		106 107	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III:	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	109	\$750 to \$999
1	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	110	\$1,000 or more  No cash rent
	than 10 individual units	110	No cash lent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV:	TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF		Black Householder
Group	Owner White Householder	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
1 2 3	Householder of Hispanic Origin Value Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
4 5 6 7 8 9	\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
10	Other <sup>1</sup>		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	1 2	Vacant for rent Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	3	Other vacant
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	of the gains i	ates produced by this procedure realize some  n sampling efficiency that would have resulted

if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

#### **Control of Nonsampling Error**

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
  of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
  list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
  updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
  USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
  In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
  block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
  USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a
  listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census
  questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing
  areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained
  via the purchased address list noted above, census
  questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau
  enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

#### **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

5 C 1. 17.11								Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>						
Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000.000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	- 1	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	- ]	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-		250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	59 <b>0</b>	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-		-		-	550	63 <b>0</b>	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	- }	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-		3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 $\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total$ 

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) =  $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$ 

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Indiana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

haracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percen or more
OPULATION				
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ace	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
arital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
ousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
hildren ever born/ork disability and mobility limitation status	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.1
ncestry	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
lace of birth	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
itizenship	1.8	1.4	1.2 0.8	1.0
esidence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.1
ear of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.8 0.5
		1		
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak Englishducational attainment	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.0
chool enrollment	1.3 1.7	1.1	0.6	0.4
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.1
ousehold type	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6
roup quarters	0.9	0.9	0.5 0.8	0.0
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
dustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
ccupation	1,2	1.0	0.5	0.
ass of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.0
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1		
ace of work	1.4	1.1	0.6 0.6	0.0
eans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.0
me leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
/pe of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.9
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.
OUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
spanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
/pe of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.0
ondominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
nits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ccupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
alue	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
ross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
ooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
tchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.
ouse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ehicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
lortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
ortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.:
ross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.:
ousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				
as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

# APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

#### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

#### **ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES**

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### **Enumeration Rules**

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### **Residence Rules**

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

#### **DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

#### **Enumeration of Housing Units**

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2.000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

#### **Followup**

**Nonresponse Followup—**In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

#### **Special Enumeration Procedures**

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

#### Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- 1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

#### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

# APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

#### Your Guide for the

## 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
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Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D4

#### How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you.

But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

#### **Example**

a. Age b. Year of	birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1 1 9	4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
00 00 00 1 0 80	0000	000000	1 800000
10 10 10 9	1010	101010	9 • 1 0 1 •
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
4 40 4	4 • 40	4040	4040
5050	5050	5 O 5 O	5050
16060 i	6060	16 0 6 0	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
18080 i	8080	8080	8 ● 8 ○
9090	909	909●	9090

#### **Your Answers Are Confidential**

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

### Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro,
Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in
the hores.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haltian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes**, **other Spanish**/**Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filtre the **No** (not Spanish) Hispanic origin should answer that the term

by filling the No (not Spanish / Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

### Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
  - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

#### **H2.** Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
  - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week		2 times a year	
Every other we		Once a year .	

**b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

#### Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was huilt.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for  ${\bf Don't\ know}.$ 

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
  - **b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

### **Instructions for Questions H20 through H26**

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you nay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- H23a. The word mortgage is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
  - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
  - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

### Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Canbbean (not, for example, West Indies).

### Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

### Instructions for **Questions 14a through 19**

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
  - **b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

#### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

#### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

#### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

#### Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

### **Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b**

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
  - Work for someone else for wages, salary, plece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
  - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
  - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
  - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
  - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
  - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

### Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- **24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
  - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
  - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
  - **b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
  - **b.** Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
    - Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
    - Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
  - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following - Do not enter 
Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter 
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following — Do not enter —
Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization
if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance
company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

### Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
  - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

### What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

#### Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

#### What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

#### How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

#### How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

#### Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

#### Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

#### Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### Income

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

**CENSUS '90** 

### OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

#### The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

#### How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

#### Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

#### Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91 The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

#### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- · Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

#### Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number	
City	State	ZIP Code	
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets	or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

e 2 PLEASE A	SO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTION PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
- An 1	Last name		Last name	
Please fill one column  for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name	Middle initial	Pirat name	Middle init
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?  Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with member (or one of the mithe home is owned, being a lift there is no such person any adult household mer	embers) in whose name g bought, or rented.	If a RELATIVE of Per O Husband/wi O Natural-born or adopted son/daugh O Stepson/ stepdaught If NOT RELATED to Or foster ch O Housemate, roommate	fe
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male	O Female	O Male	O Fernale
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.  If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.		(Print the name of the incipal tribe.)		ox.) (Print the name of the principal tribe.)
if Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.	O Aleut Asian or O Chinese O Filipino O Hawaiian O Korean O Vietnamese	Pacific Islander (API)  Japanese Asian Indian Samoan Guamanian Other API	O Aleut Asian O Chinese O Filipino O Hawaiian O Korean O Vietnamese	or Pacific Islander (API)  Japanese  Asian Indian  Samoan  Guamanian  Other API
If Other race, print race.	Other race (Print race)		Other race (	rint race)
Age and year of birth     a. Print each person's age at last birthday.  Fill in the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	b. Year of birth  1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	b. Year of birth  1
Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Now married O Widowed O Divorced	O Separated O Never married	O Now married O Widowed O Divorced	O Separated O Never married
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic.	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) —		O Yes, Puerto O Yes, Cuban O Yes, other S (Print one g Colombian,	n, Mexican-Am., Chicano Rican

0

0

0

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print one group.

FOR CENSUS USE

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS	H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name Prot name Mitdle initial	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
PER NAME	the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O Yes O No
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:  O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Natural-born O Father/mother or adopted O Grandchild	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No and reason(s).	or a medical office on this property?
son/daughter O Other relative		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS
stepdaughter		OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —  H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
or foster child partner  O Housemate, O Other	that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	would sell for if it were for sale?
roommate normelative	usually lives somewhere else?	○ Less than \$10,000 ○ \$70,000 to \$74,999 ○ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ○ \$75,000 to \$79,999
O Male O Female	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No and reason(s).	0 \$15,000 to \$19,999 0 \$80,000 to \$89,999 0 \$20,000 to \$24,999 0 \$90,000 to \$99,999
O White		0 \$25,000 to \$29,999
O Black or Negro O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	0 \$35,000 to \$39,999 0 \$150,000 to \$174,999 0 \$40,000 to \$44,999 0 \$175,000 to \$199,999
enrolled or principal tribe.)	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O \$45,000 to \$49,999 O \$200,000 to \$249,999 8
O Eskimo	A mobile home or trailer     A one-family house detached from any other house	0 \$50,000 to \$54,999 0 \$250,000 to \$299,999 0 \$250,000 to \$399,999 0 \$300,000 to \$399,999
O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses	O \$60,000 to \$64,999 O \$400,000 to \$499,999 O \$65,000 to \$69,999 O \$500,000 or more
O Chinese O Japanese O Filipino O Asian Indian	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments	
O Hawaiian O Samoan	A building with 5 to 9 apartments     A building with 10 to 19 apartments     Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment	
O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 20 to 49 apartments     A building with 50 or more apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
,	O Other	O Less than \$80
Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	O \$100 to \$124 O \$425 to \$449 0 \$125 to \$149 O \$450 to \$474
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.	O \$150 to \$174 O \$475 to \$499
	○ 1 room ○ 4 rooms ○ 7 rooms ○ 2 rooms ○ 5 rooms ○ 8 rooms	○ \$175 to \$199 ○ \$500 to \$524 ○ \$200 to \$224 ○ \$525 to \$549
101010 10800000	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms O \$2250 to \$249 O \$550 to \$599 O \$550 to \$649	
2 C 2 O 2 O 2 O 2 O 3 O 3 O 3 O	H4. Is this house or apartment —	
4045 - 4040	Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?	O \$325 to \$349 O \$750 to \$999
5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0	Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?	○ \$350 to \$374 ○ \$1,000 or more
7070 7070	O Rented for cash rent?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
9090 9090	Occupied without payment of cash rent?  FOR CE	O Yes O No
O Now married O Separated	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vac	
O Widowed O Never married O Divorced	persons Occupied Vacant	O 6 up to 12
No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	O First form O Regular O 1 up to 2 O 2 up to 6	O 12 up to 24 O 24 or more
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano O Yes, Puerto Rican	O Cont'n O Usual home elsewhere E. Complete a	ifter 000000000000
O Yes, Cuban	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TO	QQAJITTTTTTTT
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic [Print one group, for example: Argentinean	For sale only rec/occ	O EN _ 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	O Rented or O For migrant O PO O P3	
	sold, not workers OP1 OP4 COUpled OOther vacant OP2 OP5	
0	8 C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
0		0 7 O H1

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Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood Gas: bottled, tank, or LP Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Coal or coke Wood Solar energy Other fuel No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from —  A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.  a. Electricity  S00 Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  Included in rent or in condominium fee  No charge or electricity not used
serving the neighborhood  Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  Electricity  Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  Coal or coke  Wood  Solar energy  Other fuel  No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from —  A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	a. Electricity  3 .00  Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  Electricity  Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  Coal or coke  Wood  Solar energy  Other fuel  No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from —  A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	\$ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
Electricity     Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.     Coal or coke     Wood     Solar energy     Other fuel     No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from —     A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	\$ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. O Coal or coke O Wood O Solar energy O Other fuel No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from — O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
Coal or coke Wood Solar energy Other fuel No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from — A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
O Wood O Solar energy O Other fuel No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from — O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
O Solar energy O Other fuel No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from —  A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
Other fuel No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from —  A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
No fuel used  H15. Do you get water from —  A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Yearly cost — Dollars  OR  O Included in rent or in condominium fee
H15. Do you get water from —  O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee
H15. Do you get water from —  O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Included in rent or in condominium fee
A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	Included in rent or in condominium fee
A public system such as a city water department, or private company?	ALL DE STORY OF THE PARTY OF TH
department, or private company?	ALL DE STORY OF THE PARTY OF TH
department, or private company?	() No channe or electricity not used
	O ITO CAME OF CHOCKERS FICE USES
O A . 1: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
An individual drilled well?	
O An individual dug well?	
	b.Gas
The state of the s	
creek, river, cistern, etc./	
H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	r
Yes, connected to public sewer	s .00
O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars
	I cany cost — Douars
o, as once means	
1117 About the man this building the building	OR
1117. Modult when was this building first other?	
	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
O 1989 or 1990	
O 1985 to 1988	No charge or gas not used
	c. Water
	C. Water
O 1950 to 1959	
O 1940 to 1949	
O 1939 or earlier	
O DON'T KNOW	
	\$ .00
H18. Is this house or anartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars
COIRCOMMUNICITY!	OR
O Vec	
	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
U INO	O No charge
If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Off, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
O Yes — Skip to H20	
O No	
b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	s .00!
	Yearly cost — Dollars
Production and Property.	Tearly cost — Dollars
O None	00
O \$1 to \$999	OR
	0.1.1.1.
	Included in rent or in condominium fee
○ \$5,000 to \$9,999	No charge or these fuels not used.
O \$10,000 or more	
	Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?  H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?  Yes, connected to public sewer?  No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  No, use other means  H17. About when was this building first built?  1989 or 1990  1985 to 1988  1990 to 1984  1970 to 1979  1960 to 1969  1950 to 1969  1940 to 1949  1939 or earlier  Don't know  H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?  Yes  No  We so No  If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.  H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?  Yes — Skip to H20  No  No  None  \$1 to \$999  \$1,000 to \$2,499  \$2,500 to \$4,999  \$2,500 to \$9,999

Yearly amount - Dollars

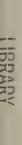
Please turn to page 6.

Page 6		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIO
PERSON 1  Last name First name Middle initial  8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?  O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person  Yes — Skip to 15a  No	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —  a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?  O Yes  O No
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?  O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CTTIZEN of the United States?  O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11  O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the  U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas  O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents  O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization  O No, not a citizen of the United States	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country  (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)  (2) Name of county in the U.S.	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —  a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?  O Yes  O No
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?  10. 1987 to 1990 1985 or 1986 1985 or 1986 1995 to 1965 to 1969	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7  (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?  O Yes  O No
O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964 O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959 O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	O Yes O No, lived outside the city/town limits	If this person is a female —  20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?     include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma.	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?  O Yes O No — Skip to 16	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
or a college degree.  O No, has not attended since February 1 O Yes, public school, public college O Yes, private school, private college  12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)  c. How well does this person speak English?  O Very well O Not well	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?  Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	O Well O Not at all  16. When was this person born?	No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25
O No school completed O Nursery school O Kindergarten	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade O 9th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves	Hours
O 10th grade O 11th grade O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)	or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.  O Yes, now on active duty O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now	IAST WEEK?  If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.  a. Address (Number and street)—7
O Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 O No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during —	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA) O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Doctorate degree	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.  O September 1980 or later O May 1975 to August 1980 O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)	b. Name of city, town, or post office
(For example: PhD, EdD)  13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?  (See instruction guide for further information.)	O February 1955—July 1964 O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) O World War II (September 1940—July 1947) O World War I (April 1917—November 1918) O Any other time	that city or town?  Yes  No, outside the cty/town limits  d. County
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?  Years	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7

		1
23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.  Car, truck, or van O Motorcycle Bus or trolley bus Bicycle Streetzer or trolley car Walked	28. Industry or Employer  a. For whom did this person work?  If now on active duty in the Armed  Forces, fill this circle  O and print the branch of the Armed Forces.	32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 196 For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estim
O Subway or elevated O Worked at home O Railroad Skip to 28 O Ferryboat O Other method O Taxicab If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise,	(Name of company, business, or other employer)  b. What kind of business or industry was this?  Describe the activity at location where employed.	if net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.  a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or from all jobs — Report amount before dedu for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.  O Yes
skip to 24a.  b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)	No \$ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
LAST WEEK?  ○ Drove alone ○ 5 people ○ 2 people ○ 6 people ○ 3 people ○ 7 to 9 people ○ 4 people ○ 10 or more people	c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle  Manufacturing Other (agriculture, Wholesale trade construction, service, Retail trade government, etc.)	b. Self-employment income from own nonfant business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.  O Yes — —
24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?  O a.m.	29. Occupation  a. What kind of work was this person doing?	No
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)  b. What were this person's most important activities	O Yes — \$ .00  Annual amount — Dollars  d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or ro
Minutes — Skip to 28	or duties?	income, or income from estates and trusts  Report even small amounts credited to an accou
25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)	ONo Annual amount — Dollars e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. No	Was this person — Fill ONE circle     Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions	O Yes O No Annual amount — Dollars  f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid ( Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?  O Yes  No — Skip to 27	Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization     Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)     State GOVERNMENT employee     Federal GOVERNMENT employee	weifare payments.  O Yes — \$ .00  Annual amount — Dollars
b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?  O No, already has a job	SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm     SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm	g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions Do NOT include Social Security.  O Yes
No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job	O Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm  31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	Annual amount — Dolars h. Any other sources of income received regulated as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support
27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?  1990 1990 1980 to 1984 Skip	O Yes O No — Skip to 32	or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payr such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
1989 (1979 or earlier) to 32 (1985 to 1987) 1985 to 1987	b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?  Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.	O Yes O No Annual amount — Dollars  33. What was this person's total income in 198
28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief	C. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many	Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtra any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss above amount.

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.



# APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

#### CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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Sources of Assistance	

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

#### **DATA PRODUCTS**

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F–8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

#### **Printed Reports**

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

#### **Computer Tape Files**

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data—**This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its
  household records include codes associating them with
  MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which
  may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were
  two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample
  showing data for selected urbanized areas and other
  large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

#### Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

#### Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

#### **Online Information Systems**

The Census Bureau began CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA<sup>TM</sup> is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA<sup>TM</sup> provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

#### **Custom Data Products**

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

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Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

#### **GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS**

#### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Super-intendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

#### **Geographic Publications**

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

#### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary<sup>TM</sup> and TIGER/DataBase<sup>TM</sup>, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

#### REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
  free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
  Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

#### SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

#### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

#### Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

### **Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office**

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

#### Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the Census Catalog and Guide or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

#### OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- · Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

#### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

#### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

#### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

#### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

#### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

#### Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

#### **100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population** 

Household relationship

Sex

Race Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

#### SAMPLE COMPONENT

#### **Population**

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

**Fertility** 

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

#### Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas		
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	LATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)		
	100-Percent Data					
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas		
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)		
		100-Perce	ent and Sample Data			
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties		
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas		
		S	ample Data			
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas		
		1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	8		
		100-	-Percent Data			
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural		

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Per	cent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas	
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data					
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural	
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations	
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA	
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA	
		Sa	ample Data		
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas	
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A	
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B	
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C	
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape F (STF 1A, 1B, etc. and data type	File )			
(100 percent or sample) <sup>1</sup>		Geographic areas	Description	
	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
STF 1 (100 percent)	C³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas		
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and	
as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 ants in selected States, all county subdivi		U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin	
	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
	Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State		
STF 3 (Sample)	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States		

e	Geographic areas	Description	
Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing character istics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and	
С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.	
	A B	Geographic areas  In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's  B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas  C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian	

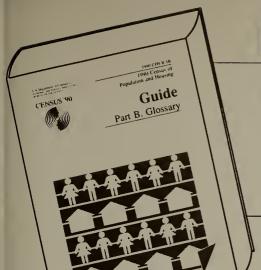
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

# APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





## PART B, GLOSSARY 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide. It defines terms used in the census.

• Geographic definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • Population and housing definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • Technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

(Purchase Order No.)

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

### Previously Published-Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- · Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

Cut on dotted line Superintendent of Documents Publications Order Form Order Processing Code: \*6357 Charge your order. It's Easy! YES, please send me the following: To fax your orders (202) 512-2250 copies of 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A, Text, S/N 003-024-08574-7 at \$11.00 each. \_ copies of 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part B, Glossary, S/N 003-024-08679-4 at \$5.50 each. . International customers please add 25%. Prices include regular domestic The total cost of my order is \$\_\_\_ postage and handling and are subject to change. Please Choose Method of Payment: (Company or Personal Name) (Please type or print) Check Payable to the Superintendent of Documents (Additional address/attention line) GPO Deposit Account VISA or MasterCard Account (Street address) (City, State, ZIP Code) (Credit card expiration date) Thank you for your order! (Daytime phone including area code) (Authorizing Signature)

